The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 49 NO. 2 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1916 PRICE THREE CENTS

TO BUY C. & D. CANAL

Mr. Saulsbury's and Mr. Miller's Bills Authorize Purchase

LIMIT OF $2,514,000 SET PRICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 5.—The initial effort for the acqirement of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal by the Federal government, was inaugurated as far as the present Congress is concerned by the introduction of three bills relative to the matter by Senator Willard Saulsbury and Congressman Thomas W. Miller of Delaware and Congressman Charles J. Linthicum of Maryland, and Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, respectively at Tuesday's sessions. By the concerted efforts of delegations from the various States interested it is hoped that the present session of Congress will pass the necessary legislation to provide for the taking over of this important inland waterway by the Federal government.

The project has been advocated and under consideration for many years and has been recommended by the United States Army engineers to Congress. At this particular time the project of an inland waterway extending from Boston, Mass., to the entrance of Chesapeake Bay is attracting more than usual attention because of its bearing on the question of national defence, the livest issue before the Congress. The inland waterways scheme includes the Cape Cod Canal, which has been dug; the enlarging of the channe through Hell Gate, between New York City and Long Island; the deepening and widening of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, connecting New York Bay with the Delaware River and the deepening and widening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal which connects the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

When Representative Miller, of Delaware, was spoken to about the project today he said: "The acquirement of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal by the government has been advocated for years because the canal, whil an artificial inland waterway, is a real artery of commerce. The arguments, as far as commerce is concerned are just as good now as they were years ago and they should have prevailed upon Congress to give favorable consideration to the project. Adding to the reasons already advanced from a commercial standpoint we have those to consider at the present day which bear upon the subject of national defense. The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal is a vital link in the chain of inland waterways extending from Massachusetts Bay to the Virginia Capes. The situation presented is amalagous to that of the Kiel Canal which connects the North Sea with the Baltic Sea and which Germany built with great foresight. By this canal the German navy is rendered twice as effective because one fleet can defend the German coastline where it would require two if the Kiel Canal had never been built. Present events obviate further comment on the Kiel Canal, and the lesson it presents to the people of this country. If the inland waterways extending from Boston to the Virginia Capes are completed, it would be possible for a fleet of our battleships to defend, without taking to the open seas, the most important stretch of coastline we possess".

The bill introduced by Congressman Miller, authorizes the secretary of war to enter into negotiations for the acquisition of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and to purchase it, and in event of the failure of such negotiations within a period of six months from the date of the passage of this act, to proceed to acquire the canal by condemnation.

Section 2 provides: "That the sum of $2,514,290, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the tre sury not otherwise appropriated, for the acquisition by purchase or condemnation of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, as provided in section one. Provided, that in said purchase or condemnation the existing interest of the United States in said canal should be allowed for upon the basis of the total snm fixed for its acquisition either by purehase or condemnation."

Senator Saulsbury in a bill in the Senate puts the purchase of the canal as a defense proposition. His bill was given the significant title of "a bill for improving the defenses of the coasts and industrial centres of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, for increasing their commerce and reducing transportation cost on the Atlantic seaboard."

Senator Saulsbury's bill says in part: "Be it enacted that the Secretary of War is directed to purchase the existing Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and if unable to purchase the same within a reasonable time for a sum not greater than the amount hereby appropriated, the Secretary of War shall institute proceedings for the condemnation of said canal. The sum of $5.000 is hereby appropriated to pay the necessary costs of said proceedings. Provided, however, that the Secretary of War shall not purchase the said canal or accept and fulfill the award in such condemnation proceedings should he be unable to make such purchase or to pay the award in such proceedings for the sum of $2,500,000, which sum is appropriated for consummating said purchase.

"When the said canal shall have been acquired there is hereby appropriated for improving the waterway the sum of $5,000,000.

"That there is hereby appropriated the sum of $480,000 for the installation upon the borders of Delaware Bay, for the purpose of denying the occupancy of that bay to warships and transports of an enemy and denying such warships and transports the harbor of Lewes, Del., said sum to be expended for the completion of such defenses in accordance with the project of the War Department."

Senator Saulsbury said he hoped the Military Committee could make an early report on the bill.

The report of the Chief of Staff, he said, indicates that probably the most vulnerable portion of our Atlantic seaboard is in Delaware. The harbor at Lewes is the only one having sufficient water and accommodations for an attacking fleet, and being entirely undefended, furnishes the only place for an easy attack between New York harbor and the Virginia Capes. In control of this place, an enemy would be only 100 miles from the great manufacturing centre of the country, the great machine works, shipyards and lines of railroad running North and South.

ST. ANNES' CHURCH NOTES

January 9th. The First Sunday after the Epiphany.

Divine service: Morning Prayer, and Sermon, at 10.30 A. M.

Sunday School session, at 11.45 A. M.

Evening Prayer and Address, at 7.30 P. M.

Service on Wednesday evening at 7.30 P. M.

Meetings: The Parish Guild on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock; the Parish Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary, on Friday afternoon at 2.30; the Junior Auxiliary on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Parish House.

A NEW ALTAR SERVICE BOOK

Mrs. E. M. Hanson of Lower Summit, Yonkers New York, has presented as a memorial to St. Anne's Church, a copy of the Altar Service Book, beautifully bound in red Morrocco leather and bearing the inscription: "In Memoriam, Richard Cochran Hanson, Christmas 1915".

The Rector of St. Annes', who is also in charge of the church of the Good Shepherd, Chesapeake City, Diocese of Easton d., is the recipient of a black leather carrying case for his vestments, having the initial D in silver on the outside. The case was presented to him by the members of the parish as their Christmas remembrance.

The regular monthly meeting of the Clericus of the Diocese of Delaware will be held in the 'Rose Room' of the Hotel duPont, on Tuesday, January 11th. The Essayist for the day is the newly elected Vicar of Old Swedes' Wilmington. At the February meeting, the Rector of St. Anne's will be the Essayist, subject: "The Anointing of the Sick."

"Each Sunday, I come home feling that the hour is well spent when the deeper things are presented to a man that he may think about them." The truth of the business is that the hope of the country is in the men who have in them a sense of obligation to a higher power that gives them a feeling of responsibility, and of altruism, and an absence of self-regard; for these are the qualities that lead us to call them religious men." Ex-President Taft.

Yes, there is only one sure and easy way to insure the habit of Church attendance, and that is to make it a regular habit—as regular as going to business or eating one's breakfast. As soon as it is allowed to become an intermittent or an occasional habit it is but a short step to the time when it is practically given up.

Capt. George Wiggin, of Townsend, Del., died at his home on Sunday morning, in the 88th, year of his age. The funeral service was held at his late residence, on Thursday afternoon, interment in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Smyrna, Del.

Tomato Outlook Bright

The force and effect of the short pack of tomatoes during the last season, according to latest reports, will cause a material increase in price another season. For three years the pack was abnormally large and the price unusually low, hence many packers began last year with finances badly crippled because of steady losses and practically none sold on futures.

At this time the price of canned goods is at a very satisfactory figure for canners and many are selling at good profits. The short pack of last year means that even if higher prices are asked for tomatoes at retail, the supply will soon be exhaust d and this will brighten the prospects for a paying season for canners this year.

Whether or not packers will offer inducements this year is not known. It is certain, though, that the beginning of the next season the outlook will be brighter for canners and growers may well expect a more remunerative season than in 1915.

We cordially invite our patrons, to inspect our large stocks now offered at Big Reductions!

GLOBE CLOTHING STORE.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mr. and Mrs. Martin B. Burris have both been ill with grip.

Mrs. D. W. Lewis was a New Year's visitor in Wilmington.

Mrs. William A. Green is visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Orah Spry spent several days of last week in Philadelphia.

Miss Emma Davis, of Philadelphia, is visiting Miss Clara Douglas.

Mrs. G. L. Cochran has returned from a week's stay at Atlantic City.

Miss Laura Connellee spent last week with Miss Frances Davis at Laurel.

Miss Stover, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. James Redgrave and family.

Miss Marian Wilcox, of Mystic, Conn., was a recent guest of Miss Ada Scott.

Miss Estelle Beasten, of Wilmington, spent last Sunday with Miss Jean Metten.

Mrs. C. W. Berger, of Harrisburg, Pa., was a guest of Mrs. William Spry last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Evans, of near town, are spending a few days in Wilmington.

Miss Mary Lewis has returned to Sea Bright, N. J., after a holiday visit with her parents here.

Mr. John Gilpin, of Elkton, Md., was a week-end visitor at the home of Mr. William Price, near town.

Miss Viola Emma Webber, of this town spent several days with her sister Mrs. Millman, of Woodside.

Mrs. Richard T. Cann, of Kirkwood, has returned from an extended visit with relatives in New Mexico.

Mr. Lemont Jones, formerly employed by Mr. W T. Connellee, has accepted a position with Mr. J. B. Messick.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Combs and little sons have returned for a holiday visit with relatives in lower Delaware.

James T. Eliason, of New Castle, spent last Sunday at the home of his brother Andrew S. Eliason and family.

Miss Margaret Price, of near town, in company with Mr. John Gilpin, of Elkton, attended the dance at Elkton.

Mr. and Mrs. Compton, of Wilmington, were week-end visitors with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Algire on North Broad Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Brown and little son, Evans, are spending several days at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Evans, near town.

After an extended stay with Miss Ada Lockwood, Mrs. Annie Lockwood has gone to Wilmington to spend some time at the home of Mrs. H.S.Beasten.

Ex-Representative Franklin Brockson, was in town on Saturday, the guest of his brothers, William and Samuel Brockson, and made our office a brief, pleasant call.

Miss Margaret Price, who has been spending the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Price, in Middle Neck, Md., has returned to Westminster, Md.

Mr. Louis Dreka, who has been in the employ of Jesse L. Shepherd for some years, has accepted a position with the Knickerbocker Lime Co., of Philadelphia, and will enter upon his duties on Monday next.

Isabella Lee Dukes, aged eight years, only child of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dukes, former residents of this town, and granddaughter of Mr. W. E. Lee, died at her parents' home in Wilmington on Tuesday of typhoid pneumonia

Mr. and Mrs. William Spry entertained at a New Year's dining the following: Miss Edith Spry and friend, of Bridgeville, Del., Miss Anna Leonard, of Easton, Md., a student of Goldey College; Mr. D. B. Gallagher, of Penn's Grove, N. J.; Mr. H. S. Simmons, of Dover, and Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Banning, of this town.

Fur Market Takes A Drop

Owing to mild weather and an unsatisfactory holiday trade, the demand for furs is not so good as it was at the beginning of the season. Muskrat hides are quoted at 20c to 30c each; coons from 75c to $1.50 each; o'possum from 20c to 50c each. The prospect does not look very bright for our local trappers and a number are selling now for fear there might be a further decline.

Engagement Announced

Mr. and Mrs. Maloney, of near Middletown, entertained at a dinner on Saturday evening last to announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Lillian Ennis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wood Ennis, of "The Gables", near Smyrna, to Mr. W. Bateman Cullen, of Dover. The wedding will take place February 12, 1916.—*Smyrna Times.*

Unclaimed Letters.—The following list of letters remaining in the Post Office for the week ending Dec. 29th: Miss Bertha Wilson, Elsie Brown, Mrs. Eva Brown, Mrs. Della Frizby, William T. Garrison, John Russell, Samuel Paynter, Ferri Berr Malven.

Winter Suits for Men and Children—fine goods—low prices!

GLOBE CLOTHING STORE.

BETHESDA CHURCH NOTES

Jan. 9. 9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting.

10.30 A. M. Short sermon by pastor. Subject, "In one place and with one accord," Altar call by Miss Shay.

2 P. M. Sunday School. Let us have a full school.

7.30 P. M. Preaching. Subject, "Lost Coin." Altar call by Miss Shay.

Junior League Saturday at 3 P. M.

The revival meeting begins at Bethesda M. E. Church next Sunday. God graciously visited us last winter and many decided for Christ. While some have lapsed, many have stood steadfast. We cordially invite all Christian people to join hands and hearts with us in our efforts to bring the unsaved to Christ. The converts can join any branch of the Christian church which they prefer. We are Christians first; Methodists second. We have a task to challenge our faith and courage, but God is able to do for us more than we can ask or think Miss Minnie F. Shay, of Baltimore, who rendered such valuable help last winter will be here to assist the pastor. She is expected to arrive on Saturday Miss Shay was a general favorite with the people, and she will meet with a hearty reception. The meeting will be held every evening except Saturday. Good singing and pointed messages will feature the services. "Come with us and we will do good.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Although fine weather and ever yet finer speakers greeted the Farmers' Institute held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, it was a very lamely attended affair, barely a corporal's guard of "horney-handed" agriculturists turning out, and about half of those were ladies and "town farmers!"

Comparing this event with former ones we should say the local interest in the improved farming—which is as much superior to the old as express trains are to omnibuses—was progressing crab fashion!

The morning session being unattended was adjourned, and only a dozen or so attended in the afternoon when Mr. Cyrus Flook gave an excellent talk on Alfalfa, as plain as meaty. Briefly from memory—"Drain and lime the land well, crop it before planting to alfalfa. Then inoculate the land either with earth from an old alfalfa field filled with the nitrogen fixers, or buy alfalfa seed well treated with the bacteria, and finally, fertilize at once after the first cutting of the crop."

Miss Jefferson, a member of the faculty of the Woman's College, at Newark, gave a very interesting and useful talk on "Hygienic Cooking", wherein she told how the food should be in keeping with the occupation so far as possible, and especially should show a proper proportion of the three leading elements needed by the body, proteids, carbohydrates, and fats, with plenty of water drinking.

Our reporter lost his note book, or we would give our readers a sample "balanced meal" suggested by the talented speaker, who cautioned against an excessive use of one or more of these food elements as a cause of disease, particularly, a too rich proteid diet which set up serious intestinal troubles, developing very dangerous toxins, etc

The evening session was also poorly attended, altho very able addresses were given by Messrs. Thomas M. Knight, editor of the "Practical Farmer", on "Fertilizers and economical fertilization", and M. P. Philips on "Live stock standardization and how to bring it about".

We say again, it is a pity, such valuable practical presentations of themes so useful to every farmer should have been heard by such a pitiful handful

New Century Club

Miss Mary E. Rich of the Women's College at Newark will address the members of the New Century Club at their meeting next Tuesday afternoon, on "Arts and Crafts." Miss Rich is the State Chairman of Arts and Crafts and is a delightful speaker. She will be entertained by Miss Laura E. Willits who is the local chairman of Arts and Crafts The members are urged to be present to hear Miss Rich.

The women of the Club in conjunction with some of the leading men of the town, will hold a meeting in the Assembly room at the High School, for the purpose of organizing a Law and Order Society in the hope of improving the general order of the town especially on Saturday nights.

All who are interested in the public welfare of the town are invited to attend this meeting on next Monday evening, at 7.30 o'clock.

Sunday School Officers Elected

At the annual meeting of the Sunday School Board of Forest Presbyterian church, these officers were elected: Superintendent, J. Fletcher Deakyne; assistant, Rev. F. H. Moore; Secretary, Miss Nellie Rothwell; assitant, Shelley Meyers; treasurer, Mrs. George Derrickson; organist, Mrs. S. E. Lewis; assistant, Miss Maude Deakyne; superintendent, primary department, Mrs. Howard A. Pool; assistant, Miss Jennie Gallagher.

The teachers in the school are: Rev. F. H. Moore, Mrs. Adella C. Green, Mrs. George Derrickson, Mrs. Richard L. Naudain, Miss Mary S. Rothwell and Miss Mildred Redgrave.

NEW SHIRT FACTORY

Mr. Ralph Staats Wants Building For That Purpose

WILL EMPLOY 60 OPERATORS

Mr. Ralph Staats, of Smyrna, has made several visits to Middletown to find a building large enough to allow him to open a shirt or garment factory employing about 60 operators at first, and later to be enlarged to hold more workers.

Mr. Staats, as is well known here, is a reliable, business man, not only financially responsible himself but backed up in his proposed enterprise by New York capitalists. Then, too, he understands the business, having had many years experience here in town when the Old Shirt Factory was in full blast, successfully making garments. Since that time Mr. Staats has also for many years made a success of the same business in Smyrna, making money for himself, his backers and the scores of workers whom he employs at liberal wages.

Now a branch of this valuable manufacturing enterprise can be secured for Middletown if a few of our live business men will join their efforts to bring it here. There are one or two suitable places which, we believe, can be had. If not, for a small amount of outlay a one-story building large enough for the purpose, could be put up by the united efforts of a few of our wide-awake business men, and the affair made a success. Moreover, it would in the end bring new residents, besides putting a lot of money in circulation from the start—the wages of the employes.

Sixty or eighty persons in the town who now are only earning a little, possibly half of them nothing, can thus be insured a regular income from their labors.

Mr. Staats has made a permanent success with his Smyrna factory, and can do as much here if given a chance. He asks no bonus—only a building he can rent, and the writer knows from a count of noses, that he can get 60 or more or operators to start with, and later many more.

It is needless to enlarge upon the many advantages to all those doing business here, to get such an enterprise started; it would benefit all classes, and might become a big success resulting in people coming here to live, building homes, etc.

The Transcript has been told that the town is too dead to lift a finger to increase either its population or its business. Frankly, we don't believe this. Then, let the live business men put their heads, and their purses together—and the thing's done!

The Transcript will be glad to do all it can to forward this worthy business move. Let us do something at once.

OBITUARY

MRS. JOHN W. HAYES

The remains of Mrs. John W. Hayes, an aged lady, once a resident of Middletown, were brought here on Tuesday from Farnhurst, and interred in the M. E. Cemetery. Mrs. Hayes was the widow of the late John W. Hayes, some thirty years since one of our best-known and most prominent citizens. He was in the hauling business, but has been dead some years. She was about 65 years of age and had been in failing health for some time. She leaves one sister, living in Indiana.

MRS. DAVID ALLEN MEIRS

Word was received Friday morning of the death of Mrs. David Allen Meirs, formerly Miss Emmalena Kelly, at her home in Cream Ridge, N. J. Mrs. Meirs had an attack of pleurisy and her child was born Thursday. It was thought she was doing well, when the announcement of her death was received Friday morning. Her family will have the sympathy of this community.

CAPT. GEORGE W. WIGGIN

Captain George W. Wiggin the oldest veteran of Townsend, died at his home, on Railroad avenue, Monday, of old age, aged 87 years. Mr. Wiggin was with Admiral Farragut, as gunman on the Monitor. He is survived by his wife and two children. Mrs. Fletcher Johnson and George H. Wiggin, both of Townsend.

Entertained Queen Esther Circle

The members of the Queen Esther Circle of Bethesda M. E. Church, were most delightfully entertained on Tuesday evening, by Miss Hanna Kirk, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Kirk on West Main street.

After a short business session, a pleasant evening was passed with plenty of music and lots of fun. And last but not least, came a most delicious supper. Miss Kirk's guests included, Mrs. S. J. Brockson, Mrs. W. T. Pearce, Jr., Mrs. Royden Wilson, Mrs. Baynard Marvel, Mrs. Arthur Evans, Mrs, Elwood Banning, Misses Marion Daniels, Bertha Reed. Mary Culver, Marion Vinyard, Irene Reed, Mildred Freeman, Nellie Otwell, Inez English, Addie Whitlock, Ruby Whitlock, Edna Brynes, Lillian Melvin, Anna Denny, Emily Allee, Ada Scott, Lena Weber. Three members, Misses Nellie Otwell, Addie Whitlock and Inez English were added to the list of circle members.

Rare bargains in Men's and Children's Overcoats at Globe Clothing Store!

NEW CENTURY CLUB

Meetings of the New Century Club of Middletown were resumed on Tuesday afternoon, after having been omitted during the holidays. This was the regular meeting as well as of the Executive Board.

A meeting of the ladies, in conjunction with some of the leading men of the town, will be held next Monday evening in the Assembly room of the High School and a large attendance is desired.

Miss Helen Shallcross, chairman of Bazaar work, reported $312 cleared from the recent Bazaar, Miss Shallcross was given the thanks of the club for her earnest work on behalf of the club house.

An Exchange or Bureau will be organized in the club to earn money for the club house fund. The idea of the Bureau is that each member shall use her speciality for the benefit of others and yet make money for the club, each one to be paid for the work she does, the proceeds to go toward the club house fund.

On next Tuesday the program will be "Arts and Crafts," Miss Mary E. Rich, Women's College of Delaware. Miss Rich is State chairman of Arts and Crafts and is a very delightful speaker. The members are urged to come to hear her. Miss Laura E. Willits is local chairman of Arts and Crafts and will entertain Miss Rich.

NEW LEVY COURT OFFICERS

The reorganization of the New Castle County Levy Court for the current year was effected at the meeting Tuesday. Everett B. Hollingsworth was re-elected president, and Frank L. Speakman, attorney for the court, was re-elected attorney for the year.

The reorganization meeting was presided over by Commissioner William T. Purks. The retiring president, Everett B. Hollingsworth, was nominated for re-election by Commissioner Thomas S. Fouracre. The retiring secretary, Frank L. Speakman, was nominated for re-election by Commissioner Samuel L. Burris.

Following the reorganization on motion of Commissioner William T. Purks, President Hollingsworth reappointed all the committees for the year. Commissioners Purks, Fouracre and Scott were appointed a committee to draft rules for the Levy Court and present at the next meeting.

At the afternoon session a resolution was adopted requiring the tax collectors of the county for the years prior to 1914 to appear before the county auditor prior to February 1 to make report of collections.

At the morning sessian the annual report of the trustees of the New Castle county workhouse was presented, received and filed. A report was also submitted by County Treasurer Charles H. Lippincott, showing the collection of county, road and poor taxes of New Castle county for the period from July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915, inclusive.

A report was submitted to the court by William Tinsman, who was recently appointed special officer to patrol Richardson Park and vicinity. He reported details of the work and reported that he patroled the roads of the section around Richardson Park, Bellemoor, Ashley, Glynrich and sometimes Elsmere and Newport until 1.30 and 2 2 o'clock in the morning.

The following report of the county balances was submitted to the Levy Court by County Treasurer Charles H. Lippincott:

Credit of Levy Court	$63,047.05
Third street bridge	26,469.13
Christiana hundred	8,446.66
Mill Creek hundred	2,286.68
White Clay Creek hundred	1,948.05
Pencader hundred	358.07
New Castle hundred	3,125.49
Red Lion hundred	117.93
St Georges hundred	2,969.66
Appoquinimink hundred	948.56
Blackbird hundred	1,646.66
Brandywine hundred	5,042.47

CHESAPEAKE CITY

Mr. George Titter, of Baltimore, has been visiting his son Mr. Milton Titter.

Miss Lionne Manlove, of Philadelphia, is visiting her cousin Miss Emma Griffith.

Mr. L. Frank Ellison, of New York, has been spending some time with relatives here.

Mr. C. S. Ellison, Jr., visited Wilmington, Del., on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas LaFever, of Baltimore, has been visiting her mother Mrs. A. J. deCoursey.

Misses Ellen and Marian Price, of Atlantic City, are visiting their sister Miss Sara Price, at Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Downey, of La Plata, spent some time recently with her mother Mrs. L. K. Barwick,

Miss Nannie H. Wright has returned to Mt. Washington, after spending two weeks with her mother Mrs. Margaret Wright.

Mrs. Ida Bouchelle has returned to her home after spending several weeks with her brother Mr. Philips Grose, in New York.

Fogel & Burstan have "Stock-taking" Bargains! See our ad in this issue.

ADVERTISING PAYS

Time Has Come When Merchants Must Get After Business

AND KEEP CONSTANTLY AT IT

"The greatest trouble in most small communities," writes an advertisicg expert, "is that the merchants as a general rule are jealous of their competitors in the same town or neighboring towns and think because a spasmodic insertion of a small ad doesn't keep them and their clerks jumping to fill orders, it doesn't pay to advertise. And also they do not pay enough attention to this important part of their business. As a general rule, in his ad writing when he finally does decide to invest a few jitneys with the local paper, he waits until the last possible moment before getting the printer the copy and then scribbles only a few general remarks that the public already knows, such as be it a grocery store: "We have sugar lots of it," and signs his name, and the same way with the dry goods store: "We handle shirts, socks," and so on through the different lines of business. Get some pep into you and give the people the inducements that others are doing and it will pay to advertise.

STORE PUBLICITY IMPORTANT FACTOR

"The sooner the merchants of any town where such conditions exist get to understand that getting up good readable ads, in an intelligent manner, of what they have to sell and what prices they want, is an important as opening up their store in the morning the sooner they will learn that it is advertising that brings in the coin. So many merchants and others who have goods to advertise say: "Oh, I haven't time to write an ad;" but yet these merchants sit around and growl about trade leaving the towns for the cities, condemn the parcels post and rural free delivery, instead of being progressive and getting after business by persistent advertising the same as their wide-awake competitors do. Get busy or you will be sorry some day to see your trade gradually slipping away from you, and no one's fault but your own. What would you say to a clerk who would tell you he hadn't time to do a certain important duty he had to perform? Undoubtedly it would be, "Take time or get out."

"Others say: "I don't have to advertise; everybody for miles around knows me." Sure they do, but how does the public know you are making any bid for trade and what inducements you are offering in the way of bargains if you do not advertise. If you don't get up and hustle, or "shake a leg," as is sometimes said, they will put you down as a has been, and in these days of hustle you have to be up and going after what you want or someone will beat you to it. If you haven't time or don't know how, why don't you, and others in a like predicament get together and employ some system or hire one who can write ads and you will make advertising pay. This can be done at a very nominal cost."—*Ex.*

WARWICK

Mr. John Price spent Tuesday in town.

Mrs. Urfe Ginn, of McDonough, spent Wednesday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lockerman are visiting her parents in Baltimore.

Mr. William Gilpin, of Elkton, was a guest last week of Mr. Leland Price near town.

Dr. Robert McDowell left town on Saturday for Cecilton where he will now be located.

Ladies Aid Society was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Johns on Thursday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Eaton spent last Friday with her daughter Mrs. Bayard Jordan near Glasgow.

Mrs. R. B. Merritt Sr., and Mrs. S. D. Wilson were visisors at the home of the former's sister Mrs. R. D. Aiken, near Chesapeake City on Wednesday.

A dinner was given at the home of Mrs. S. D. Wilson on Saturday last in honor of her father Mr. E. O. Spear's sixty-seventh birthday. Those present were: Mrs. E. O. Spear, Mr. and Mrs S. D. Wilson and family, Mr. and Mrs Charles Mullin, of Corbit, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Deputy and family, of Kirkwood; Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Spear, Jr., and family, of Warwick; and Mrs. Josephine Wilson, of Warwick.

Odessa Bank Directors Elected

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Castle County Bank of Odessa, these ten directors were elected to serve for the coming year: Daniel W. Corbit, Merritt N. Willits, Clarence E. Pool, James T. Shallcross, Leonard V. Aspril, A. P. Corbit, Daniel Corbit, Colen Ferguson, Joseph G. Brown and Francis B. Watkins.

Daniel W. Corbit was chosen president; Merritt N. Willits, vice-president, and Clarence E. Pool, secretary.

Cantwell Mutual Directors Elected

At a meeting of the Cantwell Mutual Insurance Company of Odessa, these directors were elected: Daniel W. Corbit, Clarence E. Pool, Leonard V. Aspril, Jr., Colen Ferguson, Merritt N. Willits, Francis B. Watkins and Alexander P. Corbit. Daniel W. Corbit was named president; Joseph G. Brown, secretary and treasurer.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Jan. 3, 1915.

French completed capture of Steinbach and gained near Reims and St. Mihiel, but were repulsed near Ste. Menehould.

Floods hindered the fighting in Flanders.

Germans captured Bolimow from Russians, but their advances on Kielce and between the Bzura and Rawka rivers failed.

Russians took thousands of Austrian prisoners and swept through Bukowina.

Germans rushed to defense of Cracow.

Ghent taxed bachelors to meet German demands for money.

Day of intercession and prayer throughout British empire.

Second Australian expeditionary force sailed for England.

Shipload of food for Albanians left United States.

Jan. 4, 1915.

Russians occupied Suczawa and again threatened Cracow.

Turks ravaged Persian territory.

British ships shelled Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa.

French aviators dropped bombs near Brussels.

Germans put Young Turks under oath to support existing regime.

Jan. 5, 1915.

Germans began moving big guns from Ostend.

French forces made advance toward Cernay.

Russians defeated Austrians in Uzsok Pass and prepared for invasion of Transylvania.

Germans renewed activities along the Vistula.

Pope obtained release of French Catholic missionaries held in Syria.

Belgian food ship sent by state of Kansas sailed.

Germany agreed not to hinder sending of food to Belgians by America.

Russians crushed Turks at Ardahan and Sarikamysh.

Jan. 6, 1915.

French made further progress at St. Mihiel.

Germans bombarded Furnes and compelled Belgians to move headquarters.

New Russian army prepared to combat Germans at Mlawa.

Germans and Austrians checked Russian advance against Cracow.

Turkish cruiser Goeben damaged by mines.

Jan. 7, 1915.

French made progress in direction of Altkirch.

Germans in the east hampered by mud.

Turks occupied Urumiah.

Report made by French commission charging Germans with habitual "pillage, outrage, burning and murder."

United States refused to investigate Germany's charge that British used dumdum bullets.

French government sent thanks for work of Lafayette fund.

President Poincare of France signed decree prohibiting sale and transportation of absinthe and similar liquors.

Jan. 8, 1915.

Allies gained north of Soissons, near Reims and in Alsace.

Germans attacked Russian lines near Bolimow, their riflemen using steel shields.

Cardinal Mercier of Belgium placed under restraint by Germans because of pastoral.

Germany accused republic of San Marino of encouraging espionage by its wireless station.

Roumania began mobilizing 750,000 men.

California's Belgian relief ship started.

Jan. 9, 1915.

Germans renewed offensive against Russians from direction of Mlawa.

Severe fighting on the Rawka and in the north.

Turks hurriedly building railway lines across Sinai peninsula.

Germans retook Steinbach and Burnhaupt.

French captured Perthes and gained near Soupir.

Russians entered Transylvania.

French won victory in the Kamerun, Africa.

BRIEF INFORMATION

Homing pigeons can travel 70 miles an hour.

The skeleton is one inch shorter than the measurement of the living person.

Louis XVI drank the first cup of coffee made in France. It was then worth $29 a pound.

To protect riding motorcyclists from injury there has been invented a suit of pneumatic armor, covered with rubber tubes into which air can be pumped.

A Kentucky man has invented an electric fan to be mounted under an umbrella to circulate air, so designed that it can be folded as the umbrella is closed.

After ten years experimenting a Liverpool man has perfected a product from seaweed for the manufacture of noninflammable motion picture films and paper claimed to be water, flame and germ proof.

The intoxicant mescal, made famous through its use by the Mexican Aztecs, has been proved not a mushroom as was so long believed. The plant which southwestern Indians have chewed so extensively is a species of narcotic cactus.

Millions of dollars' worth of precious metals will be weighed on the fine scales of the New Orleans mint. There are two sets of scales now in use there, the larger weighs anything from one thousandth of an ounce to 600 pounds. The second scale, with its agate bearings, will weigh accurately a human hair.

THE PERSIA HAD A GUN ON BOARD

New Development May Complicate the Situation.

CONSUL TO GET AFFIDAVITS

Sensations In Submarine Warfare Lead the President To End His Bridal Tour To Take Charge Of the Situation.

Washington.—President Wilson is back in Washington to take up the grave diplomatic situation that has again been created by the activity of the submarine ships. To the destruction of the Persia with the loss of several hundred lives, among them one American, comes the announcement of the sinking of the British steamships Glengyle and the St. Oswald and the Japanese freighter Kenkoku Maru. So far as is known no American lives were lost on either of the two British ships or the Japanese freighter.

The destruction of the Persia, ominous as it is because of the death of an American, Consul Robert N. McNeely, will not threaten a rupture of relations between Austria-Hungary and this country, even if it develops the fact that it was an Austrian submarine that sent her to the bottom. Secretary Lansing pointed out that it had not yet even been established officially that the Persia had been torpedoed. Baron Zwiedenik, the Austria-Hungarian charge de affaires, was at the State Department and assured Secretary Lansing that his government would disavow the action of the submarine commander if it proved to be an Austrian submarine which was at fault.

Evidently the State Department believes that it was an Austrian submarine that was responsible if the ship was torpedoed, for Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, was cabled to make inquiries of the Austro-Hungarian government.

The department gave out two dispatches containing information regarding the sinking of the Persia. The first, from Consul General Arnold at Cairo, dated January 2, follows:

"P. and O. steamer Persia torpedoed 40 miles southeast of Crete, Thursday, 1.05 P. M., without warning. Nationality submarine unknown, as not visible. Sank in five minutes. About 350 passengers and crew, including many women and children. About 150 saved. Survivors picked up after 30 hours by British destroyer Mallard. Reported that American consul proceeding to post at Aden lost. Details given me by high commissioner whose military secretary, Bingham, is survivor. Can obtain affidavit if desired."

The second was from Consul Garrels, at Alexandria, Egypt, dated January 1. It follows:

"P. and O. liner Persia, carrying 4.7 gun, sunk five minutes past one afternoon December 30 about 300 miles northwest Alexandria. Presumably torpedo; no submarine was seen; Second Officer Bromley seeing torpedo's track. Vessel sunk in about five minutes. Two American citizens aboard. Charles H. Grant, manager Vacuum Oil Company, Calcutta, is safe Alexandria. Robert Ney McNeely, assigned consul of the United States at Aden, most probably lost. Of a total 400 passengers and crew, 155 landed Alexandria January 1. McNeely last seen in water. In view of fact sunken vessel being armed, does the department desire the affidavits?"

A Gun On the Persia.

The most sensational development of the destruction of the Persia proves to be the presence of at least one 4.7 gun mounted at her stern. The information that the Persia was armed reached the State Department in a dispatch from Consul Carrals, sent from Alexandria, Egypt.

The State Department recognizes the importance of the presence of the gun on the Persia. While declining to answer any questions, officials of the department concede that a 4.7 gun on a merchantman may rob the ship of its immunity against attack without warning. The ordnance experts of the Navy Department, while observing due caution in their statements, made it clear that a 4.7 gun on a ship would prove a grave menace to a submarine. It was recalled by the ordnance experts of the Navy that the four-inch guns of the German cruiser Emden proved effective at a range of 20,000 yards, which is nearly 12 miles, and it was pointed out with pride that the United States Navy has recently perfected a four-inch gun that is thoroughly effective at 22,000 yards. A one-inch gun, it was said by the experts, could fire a shell that would prove fatal against a submarine at a mile or a mile-and-a-half distance.

Y. M. C. A. GETS THE SPIRIT.

Plan To Form 500,000 Members Into An Army Reserve.

New York.—One hundred members of the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association have enrolled in a company for military training. This is the first step in a plan initiated by this branch to have the more than 500,000 Y. M. C. A. members throughout the country formed into an army reserve.

DOG CAUSES MASTER'S DEATH.

Virginian Killed By Own Gun While Hunting.

Petersburg, Va.—William T. Laffon, a citizen of Ettrick, was killed while rabbit hunting near Chesterfield. The hounds had run a rabbit into the wall of a mill dam and Laffon undertook to dig it out. He laid his gun nearby on the bank with one of the hammers cocked. One of the hounds stepped upon the lock of the gun and caused its discharge. The entire load of shot entered the back of Laffon's head.

ANOTHER MYSTERY

DIDJA LOOK SEE IF THERE WAS ANY PINS STICKIN' HER ANYWHERE?
WANG BO!!!
BING!!
WANG-GG-
DONT YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO CALL THE DOCTOR?
BLOOD OF BOOTH
FETNER

(Copyright.)

COMMANDER BROKE RULE OF WARFARE

Man Who Sank Ancona Disciplined By Austria.

DID NOT CONSIDER PANIC

Note Diminishes Fear Of Rupture. Punishment Of U-Boat's Captain Practically Meets Demands Of United States.

London.—The reply of the Austrian Government to the second American note on the sinking of the steamship Ancona, with the loss of American lives, is forwarded to Reuter's Telegram Company from Vienna by way of Amsterdam.

The reply states that the commander of the Austrian submarine has been punished for not sufficiently taking account of the panic aboard the Ancona which rendered disembarkation more difficult, and declares the desire of the Austrian Government to maintain the existing friendly relations with the United States, and to make these relations still more cordial. The note says:

Note Friendly In Tone.

"In reply to the second American Ancona note the Austro-Hungarian Government fully agrees with the Washington Cabinet that the sacred laws of humanity should be taken into account also in war, and emphasizes that it, in the course of this war, has given numerous proofs of the most humane feelings.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government, too, can positively concur in the principle that enemy private vessels, so far as they do not fly or offer resistance, shall not be destroyed before the persons aboard are secured.

"The assurance that the United States Government attaches value to the maintenance of the existing good relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States is warmly reciprocated by the Austro-Hungarian Government, which now, as heretofore, is anxious to render these relations still more cordial."

Willing To Pay Indemnity.

The Austrian reply further expresses the hope that Washington will be able to supply the particulars of how the American citizens were affected, but in the event of such evidence being lacking and the United States being unable to state how the American citizens came to their death, the Austro-Hungarian Government "is ready to pass lightly over this deficiency, and indemnify for damages, whose proximate cause cannot be fixed, and hopes thereby that the incident will be regarded as ended."

The note states, however, that the Austro-Hungarian Government "cannot admit liability for damage caused by the justifiable firing on the fleeing vessel, or by the capsizing of boats before the torpedo was fired."

The Austro-Hungarian Government then communicates the result of the inquiry into the sinking of the Ancona, which was recently concluded.

The inquiry showed that the commander of the submarine, from a great distance, in the first instance, fired a warning shot on the steamer, sighted at 11.40 in the forenoon, which he at first believed to be a transport steamer, at the same time giving a signal for the vessel to stop. As the steamer failed to stop, and tried to escape, the submarine gave chase and fired 16 shells at the steamer, of which three were observed to hit. The steamer only stoppd after the third hit, whereupon the commander ceased firing.

Already during the flight, it is declared, when at full speed, the steamer dropped several boats filled with people, which at once capsized. After the steamer stopped the commander of the submarine observed that six boats were fully manned and they speedily rowed away from the steamer.

Panic Aboard Liner.

Approaching nearer, the commander of the submarine saw that a great panic prevailed aboard the steamer, and that he had before him the passenger vessel Ancona, on account of which he gave these aboard more time than was necessary to leave the vessel in lifeboats. At least 10 lifeboats were still aboard, which would have more than sufficed to rescue the persons still on the vessel, but as no other preparations were made to hoist out the boats, the commander decided, after an expiration of 45 minutes, to torpedo the vessel in such a manner that it ought to remain afloat for a still longer time, in order to leave sufficient opportunity for the people still aboard to be rescued.

The entire loss of life, the note sets forth, cannot be attributable in the first instance to the sinking of the vessel, but in some degree to the dropping of the first boats while the steamer was proceeding at full speed, and to the fact that the crew only thought of their own safety, and did not rescue the passengers from the capsized boats though also to the shells which hit the fleeing vessel. But the death of the persons drowned with the sinking vessel, must, above all, be abscribed to the "cupable behavior" of the crew.

The Austrian reply then states that the American note in several points is based on incorrect suppositions, and describes as incorrect that a shell was at once fired, that the submarine, on pursuit, overtook the steamer, that only a short time was allowed for those aboard to enter the boats, and that several shots were fired on the steamer even after it had stopped.

Captain Found At Fault.

The commander of the submarine, the note continues, allowed the steamer more time than was necessary for the passengers to take to the boats, and then torpedoed the vessel in such a manner that it would remain afloat as long as possible to enable the passengers to disembark—"an object which would have been obtained if the passengers had not been forsaken by the crew."

"Fully appreciating the attitude of the commander who had in view the rescue of the passengers and crew," says the note, "the Austro-Hungarian naval authorities have arrived at the conclusion that he apparently neglected to take sufficiently into consideration the panic among the passengers, which rendered disembarkation more difficult, and the spirit of the regulations that Austro-Hungarian naval officers should refuse assistance to no one in distress, even an enemy. The officer was therefore punished for violating the instruction embodied in the rules in force for such cases."

KAISER'S ILLNESS SERIOUS.

Affection Deep-Seated — Artificial Palate Necessary.

Paris.—Press dispatches from Switzerland and Italy continue to affirm that the illness of Emperor William is serious. It is stated that he was operated on last Wednesday successfully, but the nature of the operation is not specified. It is stated that the Emperor is suffering from a deep-seated affection of which the cutaneous eruption is but an incidental symptom and that the malady is complicated by the reappearance of his old throat trouble, which has extended to the mouth.

TO BRING MARINES FROM HAITI.

Transport Prairie On Way There From Philadelphia.

Washington.—Navy officials hope soon to begin withdrawing the marines on duty in Haiti. The transport Prairie, which left Philadelphia for Haiti, probably will remain in Southern waters until the withdrawal begins. All recent reports have indicated that tranquility had been reestablished on the island under the temporary arrangement for enforcing provisions of the pending treaty for an American protectorate over the republic.

JUSTICE J. R. LAMAR DEAD.

Associate On Supreme Bench III Several Months.

Washington.—Joseph Rucker Lamar, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at his home here after an illness of several months.

He was 58 years old and had been on the Supreme bench five years.

The immediate cause of death was gradual heart failure, hastened by inflammation of one of the lungs, which had threatened to develop into pneumonia.

GREEK KING IMPROVED.

Surgeons Report His Condition Most Satisfactory.

Athens, Greece.—Professor Friedrich Kraus, of Berlin, and Professor Eiselberg, of Vienna, who are attending King Constantine, announced that his condition was most satisfactory.

Paris.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says that the German physicians of King Constantine are leaving on board a torpedo-boat.

THREE MEN KILLED BY GAS.

Prisoners In Kane (Pa.) Lockup Found Dead.

Kane, Pa.—Three men being held in the borough lockup at Emporium were killed and two other persons living in an adjoining building were rendered unconscious by escaping sewer gas. Mrs. Melvin Logan and her little daughter were in a critical condition when found, but physicians tonight declared that both will recover.

U. S. CONSUL AMONG 245 WHO PERISHED

British Liner Persia Torpedoed Without Warning.

SHIP SANK IN FIVE MINUTES

Survivors Landed At Alexandria Include 59 Passengers, One American and 94 Of Crew; Disaster Causes Washington Anxiety.

Washington.—Late advices to the State Department from American Consul Garrels at Alexandria, Egypt, indicate that Robert N. McNeely, American Consul at Aden, Arabia, who was on the steamer Persia when she was sunk in the Mediterranean, was lost. He was last seen in the water after the vessel sank.

Consul Garrels reports that Charles H. Grant, of Boston, another American aboard the Persia, was saved.

No submarine was seen by survivors, according to Garrels' report, but an officer of the Persia saw the wake of the torpedo which struck his ship. She sank in five minutes.

Washington.—The British steamer Persia was torpedoed without warning by an unknown submarine and sank in five minutes with a loss of 245 lives, according to an official dispatch to the State Department from American Consul Garrels at Alexandria, Egypt.

Charles H. Grant, of Boston, one of the Americans aboard, was saved. Robert N. McNeely, American Consul at Aden, Arabia, was last seen struggling in the waters and is believed to have drowned.

The State Department gave out the following paraphrase of the official dispatch:

"Persia sank 300 miles northwest of Alexandria at 1.05 on the afternoon of December 30. Steamer sank in five minutes. No submarine was seen, but an officer of the Persia saw its wake. One hundred and fifty-five out of 460 passengers and crew were landed at Alexandria January 1. Charles H. Grant among survivors, but McNeely was probably lost, as he was last seen in the water."

Second To Lusitania Tragedy.

Receipt of this official news dissipated the hope officials had that extenuating circumstances might be found for the Persia disaster. The sinking of the vessel without warning and with such heavy loss of life is considered second only to the Lusitania tragedy as an example of premediated martime murder.

In view of the fact that the submarine was not seen by officers or passengers of the Persia and its identity therefore cannot be established, it was considered highly probable that prompt demands will be made to the German and Austrian Governments for information with respect to the submarine's nationality.

Asks For Fuller Reports.

The dispatch from Consul Garrels was brief and did not state from what source the information contained therein was obtained. Cabled instructions were immediately sent to the Consul to obtain affidavits from officers and passengers, particularly from the American survivor, Charles H. Grant, with a view to determining all of the facts in the case so far as they are known.

An intimation in unofficial sources that the Persia was an armed vessel was taken as an indication that this might be one defense set up by Germany or Austria for the attack. That the United States would reject this line of defense was definitely indicated by officials.

Attention was called to the fact that the United States definitely placed itself on record on the question of arming merchant vessels of belligerents in official instructions sent to port collectors, September 19, 1914.

Ruling On Armed Ship.

In this official order it was declared that the United States would consider it an indication that armament carried is not intended for and will not be used in offensive operations if the following facts are shown:

"That the vessel carries passengers who are, as a whole, unfitted to enter military or naval service of the belligerent whose flag the vessel flies or of any of its allies, especially if the passenger list includes women and children."

This is the only defense that officials conceive could be entered by the submarine commander, as official information thus far at hand makes it plain that the Persia did not try to escape and did not first make an attack on the submarine.

Probably Austrian U-Boat.

In view of the statements by Count Von Bernstorff that no German or Turkish submarine has been operating in the Mediterranean, it is accepted as certain that an Austrian submarine sank the Persia.

Officials said that no immediate demand on the Central Powers will be made until further facts are obtained either from American diplomatic and consular officers or in response to inquiries to the German and Austrian Governments. It was strongly intimated that decisive action would await the return of President Wilson to Washington this week.

BOMB IN BOSTON STATE HOUSE.

Scrubwoman Discovers Explosive and Prevents Disaster.

Boston.—An unsuccessful attempt to dynamite the State House was made Saturday. A bomb containing four pounds of explosive was attached to a basement door and a fuse had been lighted, but the flame apparently died before reaching the detonator. Had the explosion occurred, in the opinion of the police, the building would have been greatly damaged.

MARYLAND NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State.

PREPAREDFORQUICKREADING

Representatives of one of the silk interests in Cumberland were in Frostburg looking into the advisability of starting a silk mill. It is thought the enterprise will be established.

Adolph Jahn, Baltimore, filed in court at Hagerstown a suit for $693.10 against T. Luther Stine, of Trego, for plans and work done in erecting a whirlwind coaster and entrance building at Tolchester Beach.

Mrs. Bertha Hall Talbott, of Rockville, chairman of the national old trails road committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has asked the Washington County Historical Society to assist in marking the old trails in Washington county.

A new building for La Salle Institute, Cumberland, or an adequate remodeling of the present structure was practically decided upon at a meeting of the board of trustees and the Alumni Association. Plans were discussed whereby the raising of between $15,000 and $20,000 might be accomplished within five years.

Mrs. Agnes C. Klinger, postmistress at Riverdale, Prince George's county, and wife of Ossie Klinger, a former Washington policeman, is suffering from an ugly scalp wound and nervous shock, as the result of an assault made upon her while on her way home from an euchre party held in the town hall in Riverdale.

The Community Club, of the Eighth district of Cecil county, will meet this week. The county agriculturist will tell the farmers how to buy fertilizer and an instructor from the Maryland Agricultural College will tell how to make money on the farm. The club will meet Friday evenings instead of Tuesday evenings.

J. F. Hudson, farm agent of the United States Agricultural Department for Baltimore county, has submitted his annual report. Mr. Hudson states that he has found among many Baltimore county farmers an earnest desire to keep in touch with advance methods of farming, and he made a large number of personal visits to farms to give advice.

Despondency over ill health is believed to have caused John Sneckenberger, 51 years old, of Hagerstown, to commit suicide. His lifeless body was found hanging in a stairway leading to the attic of his home. Some time ago his health became poor and he made repeated threats to take his life. He leaves his widow, five sons, two brothers and two sisters.

The Poole Engineering and Machine Company has purchased the farm of Michael Padian, consisting of 140 acres, at Texas, for $22,000. The sale was negotiated through M. J. Lindsay & Co. The property is located near the new plant, now used by the Poole Company in connection with the testing of war ammunition. Mr. Padian, who has for many years been a resident of Texas, will go to New York to reside.

A committee composed of Louis T. Clark, James Booker Clark and B. Howard Mann appeared before the Howard County Commissioners to ask them to co-operate in an attempt to keep Rock Hill College at Ellicott City. It is understood a similar committee has been appointed by the Patapsco Farmers' Club of the Second district. It is understood that the college authorities are considering the removal of Rock Hill College from Ellicott City within the next year or so.

The Peninsula Horticultural Society will hold its annual convention in Easton January 11-13. Gen. Joseph B. Seth will preside. Apple culture will be discussed on the first day by Walter B. Harris, of Worton, Kent county; winter work in the orchard, by Prof. S. B. Shaw, of College Park; new tree fruits, by W. E. Sanger, of Cordova; the peninsula for apples, by Frank W. Harvey, of Cheswold, Del.; pear culture, by D. S. Collins, of Milford, Del.; spraying peach and apple orchards, with special reference to fungus diseases, by John W. Roberts, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

On the state road leading from Princess Anne to Salisbury, about three-fourths of a mile north of Princess Anne, a large automobile belonging to Robert E. Dun, of Tonny Tank, and driven by his son, Gordon Dun, ran down Mr. and Mrs. Evergreen Ingersol and son, who were driving home from Princess Anne in their carriage, throwing the occupants out, demolishing the carriage and injuring the horse so badly that it had to be killed. Young Dun, who was out riding with Miss Anna Belle Tilghman and Miss Louise Graham, had no lights on the front of the car. Mrs. Ingersol was seriously hurt.

The Montgomery County Commissioners have appointed William H. Thompson, of Cedar Grove, a clerk in the office of the County Treasurer to succeed Mrs. Octavia B. Wood, and George Fields as assistant to the supervisor of assessments for the county to take the place of Albert Marlow.

The annual New Year's reception by the Conococheague Club was held Saturday afternoon at the clubhouse. Several hundred guests were present. An orchestra furnished music.

BIG PROBLEMS IN THE LEGISLATURE

Liquor, Annexation, Oysters, Economies and Primaries.

PASSING OF OLD METHODS

Next Governor To Face Many Intricate Questions—His Powers To Be Increased By the Budget System.

The General Assembly of 1916, organizing in Annapolis this week will remain in session 90 days, and will have more and bigger problems than have been before any legislature during recent years. Among the problems are the following:

State-wide vote on the question of continued sale or no sale of liquor.

Annexation of the contiguous and populous suburbs of Baltimore.

The Sheppard oyster planting law under which the state faces the prospect of paying about $500,000 for oyster grounds leased by the State, condemned under the law and thrown open to the public.

Amending the primary election laws by which expenses of candidates will be reduced and the envelope system in the counties abolished.

Hunt for new sources of public revenue with which to meet the constantly growing expenses of the State.

Creation of a conservation commission in which will be combined the Shellfish Commission, Fish Commission and oyster navy, several bureaus and sub-departments.

Creation of a State Board of Agriculture.

Reform of public school system along lines laid down by the forthcoming survey conducted by the General Education Board.

Additional provision for care of dependent insane, including new buildings and equipment.

Purchase of a farm for inebriates.

Action of some kind to prohibit a recurrence of such a libel upon Baltimore as that by the report of the so-called Vice Commission.

Creation of a budget system, by which it is proposed to lodge in the governor the power to frame all general bills carrying appropriations, which cannot be increased by the legislature except in cases of dire emergencies. By this innovation the powers of the governor will be greatly enlarged.

Reduction in legislative and governmental expenses and introduction of economies all along the line.

Creation of a loan of about $2,000,000 with which to meet the deficit in the State treasury.

Creation of an additional loan of probably $1,000,000 with which to complete the system of improved highways as projected and to build necessary bridges.

Better system in making appropriations for institutions supported wholly or in part by the State, including colleges, academies and other schools, reformatories, hospitals, dependent insane.

The legislative session will mark the passing and the coming of new systems. The mass of local legislation will be materially reduced through the operation of the new amendment to the Constitution providing for a greater degree of home rule and through the budget system, under which the governor will frame a bill carrying all appropriations, the total of the several items to be kept within the income of the State. No governor of recent times will face as many problems as will fall to Mr. Harrington because of the deficit in the State treasury, and because of the increasing demands upon the State treasury, with almost every source of public funds overworked.

Incidentally, the process wil continue which has been sedulously and insidiously cultivated for several years by which the people are surrendering to commissions and boards their legislative powers exercised for them by their representatives in the General Assembly, representatives over whom they can have the authority of the recall once every two years in the case of delegates and once every four years in the case of senators, while the boards and commissions go on forever with no power by the people to reach them except by tearing down a whole State administration. The same surrender is going on in other States as well as in the Federal Government. Taxpayers are at last beginning to realize that "reforms" are costly.

UP TO ASSESSMENTS.

Big Increase In Counties By State Tax Commission.

An interesting report on the increase of assessment, outside of Baltimore city and Baltimore county, on intangible personal property subject to the low tax rate, has been made by Allan Girdwood, secretary of the State Tax Commission, and it shows a remarkable increase. It shows a net increase of 118 per cent. The total increase amounts to $13,640,318.

The greatest increase is in Allegany county, with $4,568,514. Next comes Anne Arundel, with $1,930,273. Cecil's increase is $1,264,721, and that of Frederick $1,230,370. The increases in the other counties are as follows: Montgomery, $935,420; Somerset, $541,768; Wicomico, $499,270; Washington, $489,630; Garrett, $351,742; Harford, $343,796; Talbot, $266,295; Worcester, $243,778; Howard, $227,597; Carroll, $212,805; Kent, $141,480; Prince Georges, $127,780; Queen Anne's, $97,770; Caroline, $89,303; Dorchester, $42,878; Calvert, $17,759; St. Mary's $12,801. Charles county showed a net decrease of $18,400.

Although the increase in Somerset county is $541,768, this represents an increase of 425 per cent., which is the highest.

The BALL of FIRE

by GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER and LILLIAN CHESTER

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ILLUSTRATED by C.D. RHODES

SYNOPSIS.

—12—

At a vestry meeting of the Market Square church Gail Sargent tells Rev. Smith Boyd that Market Square church is apparently a lucrative business enterprise. Allison takes Gail riding in his motor car. She finds cold disapproval in the eyes of Rev. Smith Boyd. Allison starts a campaign for consolidation and control of the entire transportation system of the world. Gail becomes popular. Allison gains control of transcontinental traffic and arranges to absorb the Vedder court tenement property of Market Square church. Gail tells Boyd that the cathedral Market Square church proposes to build will be out of profits wrung from squalor. At a meeting of the seven financial magnates of the country, Allison organizes the International Transportation company. Rev. Smith Boyd undertakes Gail's spiritual instruction and Gail unconsciously gives Allison a hint that solves the Vedder court problem for him. On an inspection trip in Allison's new subway the tunnel caves in. Gail goes back to her home in the West. Her friends lure her and Arly back to New York. In the midst of a struggle with the dregs of humanity in Vedder court Rev. Smith Boyd suddenly finds that he is a real living—and loving—man. He proposes to Gail but, on the verge of acceptance, she remembers their religious differences, and refuses.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Public Is Aroused.

Clad in her filmy cream lace gown, Gail walked slowly into her boudoir, and closed the door, and sank upon her divan. She did not stop tonight to let down her hair and change to her dainty negligee, nor to punctiliously straighten the room, nor to turn on the beautiful green light; instead, with all the electric bulbs blazing, she sat with her chin in her hand, and, with her body perfectly in repose, tried to study the whirl of her mind.

She was shaken, she knew that, shaken and stirred as she had never been before. Something in the depths of her had leaped up into life, and cried out in agony, and would not stop crying until it was satisfied.

"I need you to walk hand in hand with me about the greatest work in the world!" That was it; the greatest work in the world! And what was that work? To live and teach ritual in place of religion; to turn worship into a social observance; to use help less belief as a ladder of ambition; to reduce faith to words, and hope to a recitation, and charity to an obligation; to make pomp and ceremony a substitute for conscience, and to interpose a secretary between the human heart and God!

For just an instant Gail's eyelids dropped, her long brown lashes curved upon her cheeks, while beneath them her eyes glinted, and a smile touched the corners of her lips; then she was serious again. No, she had decided wisely.

There was a knock on the door, and Gail smiled again as she said:

"Come in."

Mrs. Helen Davies entered, tall and stately in her boudoir frills and ruffles. She sat down in front of Gail and prepared to enact the role of conscientious mother.

"Doctor Boyd proposed to you tonight," she charged, with affectionate authority.

"Yes, Aunt Helen," and Gail began to pull pins out of her hair.

A worried expression crossed the brow of Aunt Helen.

"Did you accept him?" and she fairly quivered with anxiety.

"No, Aunt Helen." Quite calmly, piling more hairpins and still more into the little tray by her side, and shaking down her rippling waves of hair.

Aunt Helen sighed a deep sigh of relief, and smiled her approval.

"Gail, dear, you have shown a degree of carefulness which I am delighted to find in you. If you handle all your affairs so sensibly, you have a brilliant future before you."

"I must be an awful worry to you, Aunt Helen," observed Gail, and walking over, she slipped her arm around Mrs. Davies' neck and kissed her and looked around for her chocolate box.

Gail's maid came in, and Mrs. Davies bade her sister's niece good night most cordially, and retired with a great load off her mind; and half an hour later the lights in Gail's pretty little suite went out.

If she lay long hours looking out at the pale stars; if, in the midst of her calm logic, she suddenly buried her face in her pillows and sobbed silently; if, toward morning, she awoke with a little cry to find her face and her hands hot, all these things were but normal and natural. It is enough to know that she came to her breakfast bright-eyed and rosy-cheeked and smiling with the pleasant greetings of the day, and picked up the papers casually, and lit upon the newest sensation of the free and entirely uncurbed metropolitan press!

The free and entirely uncurbed metropolitan press had found Vedder court and had made it the sudden focus of the public eye. Those few who were privileged to know intimately the workings of that adroit master of the public welfare, Tim Corman, could have recognized clearly his fine hand in the blaze of notoriety which obscure Vedder court had suddenly received. After having endured the contamination and contagion of the Market Square church tenements for so many years, the city had, all at once, discovered that the condition was unbearable! The free and entirely uncurbed metropolitan press had taken up, with great enthusiasm, the work of poking the finger of scorn at Vedder court. It had published photographs of the disreputable old sots of buildings, and, where they did not seem to drip enough, the artists had retouched them. It had sent budding young Poes and Dickenses down there to write up the place. It had sent the sob sisters there in shoals to interview the downtrodden, and, above all things, it had put prominently before the public eye the immense profit which Market Square church wrung from this organized misery!

Gail turned sick at heart as she read. Uncle Jim permitted four morning papers to come to the house, and the dripping details, with many variations, were in all of them. She glanced over toward the rectory and the dignified old church standing beyond it, with mingled indignation and humiliation. A sort of ignominy seemed to have descended up it, like a man whose features seem coarsened from the instant he is doomed to wear prison stripes; and the fact which she particularly resented was that a portion of the disgrace of Market Square church seemed to have descended upon her. She could not make out why this should be; but it was. Aunt Grace Sargent, bustling about to see that Gail was supplied with more kinds of delicacies than she could possibly sample, saw that unmistakable look of distress on Gail's face, and went straight up to her sister Helen, the creases of worry deep in her brow.

Mrs. Helen Davies was having her coffee in bed, and she continued that absorbing ceremony while she considered her sister's news.

"I did not think that Gail was so deeply affected by the occurrences of last night," she mused; "but of course

"Doctor Boyd Proposed to You Tonight," She Charged.

she could not sleep, and she's full of sympathy this morning, and afraid that maybe she made a mistake, and feels perfectly wretched."

Grace Sargent sat right down.

"Did the rector propose?" she breathlessly inquired.

Mrs. Davies poured herself some more hot coffee, and nodded.

"She refused him."

"Oh!" and acute distress settled on Grace Sargent's brow, with such a firm clutch that it threatened to homestead the location. Mrs. Sargent shared the belief of Rev. Smith Boyd's mother, that Smith Boyd was the finest young man in the world; and Gail's aunt was speechless with dismay and disappointment.

"I have ceased to worry about Gail's future," went on Mrs. Davies complacently. "It is her present condition about which I am most concerned. She is so conscientious and self-analytical that she may distress herself over this affair, and I must get in Arly and Lucile, and plan a series of gayeties which will keep her mind occupied from morning until night."

In consequence of this kindly decision, Gail was plunged into gayety until she loathed the scrape of a violin! The mere fact that she had no time to think did not remove the fact that she had a great deal to think about, and the gayety only added dismally to her troubled burden.

Meanwhile, the free and entirely uncurbed metropolitan press went merrily onward with its righteous Vedder court crusade, until it had the public indignation properly aroused. The public indignation rose to such a pitch that, if the public had not been busy with affairs of its own, and if it had not been in the habit of leaving everything to be seen to by the people financially interested, and if it had not consisted chiefly of a few active vocal cords, there is not the slightest doubt, it is worth repeating, that the public might have done something about Vedder court! As things were, it grew most satisfactorily indignant. It talked of nothing else, in the subways and on the "L's" and on the surface lines, and on the cindery commuter trains; and on the third day of the agitation, before something else should happen to shake the populace to the very foundation of its being, the city authorities condemned the Vedder court property as unsanitary, inhuman and unsafe, as a menace to the public morals, health and life, and as a blot upon civilization; this last being a fancy touch added by Tim Corman himself, who, in his old age, had a tendency to link poetry to his practicability. In consequence of this decision, the city authorities ordered Vedder court to be forthwith torn down, demolished and removed from the face of the earth; thereby justifying, after all, the existence of the free and entirely uncurbed metropolitan press! The exact psychological moment had been chosen. The public, caught at the very height of its frenzy, applauded, and ate its dinner in virtuous satisfaction; and Gail Sargent's distress crystallized into a much easier thing to handle; just plain anger!

And so Market Square church had persisted in clutching its greedy hold on a commercial advantage so vile that even a notoriously corrupt city government had ordered it destroyed! Her mind was immensely relieved about Rev. Smith Boyd. She had chosen well and wisely!

CHAPTER XVIII.

Rev. Smith Boyd Protests.

The doves which in summer flitted about the quiet little vestry yard, and cooed over the vestry door, would have flown away had they been at home; for it was a stormy affair, with loud voices and clashing wills and a general atmosphere of tensity, which was somewhat at variance with the red-robed figure of the Good Shepherd in the pointed window of the vestry. The late arrival was Josepn G. Clark, and his eye sought that of Banker Chisholm, before he nodded to the others and took his seat at the Gothic table. Rev. Smith Boyd, who was particularly straight and tall today, and particularly in earnest, paused long enough for the slight disturbance to subside, and then he finished his speech.

"That is my unalterable position in the matter," he declared. "If Market Square church has a mission, it is the responsibility for these miserable human wrecks whom we have made our wards."

"We can't feed and clothe them," objected Banker Chisholm, whose white mutton chops already glowed pink from the anger-reddened skin beneath.

"It doesn't pay to pauperize the people," supplemented Willis Cunningham, stroking his sparse Vandyke complacently. Cunningham, whose sole relationship to economics consisted in permitting his secretary to sign checks, had imbibed a few principles which sufficed for all occasions.

"I do not wish to pauperize them," returned the rector. "I am willing to accept the shame of having the city show Market Square church its duty, in exchange for the pleasure of replacing the foul tenements in Vedder court with clean ones."

Joseph G. Clark glanced again at Chisholm.

"They'd be dirty again in ten years," he observed. "If we build the new type of sanitary tenement we shall have to charge more rent, or not make a penny of profit; and we can't get more rent because the people who would pay it will not come into that neighborhood."

"Are we compelled to make a profit?" retorted the rector. "Is it necessary for Market Square church to remain perpetually a commercial landlord?"

The vestry gazed at Rev. Smith Boyd in surprised disapproval. Their previous rector had talked like that, and Rev. Smith Boyd had been a great relief.

"So long as the church has property at all, it will meet with that persistent charge," argued Chisholm. "It seems to me that we have had enough of it. My own inclination would be to sell the property outright, and take up slower, but less personal, forms of investment."

Old Nicholas Van Ploon, sitting far enough away to fold his hands comfortably across his tight vest, screwed his neck around so that he could glare at the banker.

"No," he objected; for the Van Ploon millions had been accumulated by the growth of tall office buildings out of a worthless Manhattan swamp. "We should never sell the property."

"There are a dozen arguments against keeping it," returned the nasal voice of old Joseph G. Clark. "The

She Came Into the Little Reception "Cosy" to Meet Allison.

chief one is the necessity of making a large investment in these new tenements."

Rev. Smith Boyd rose again, shutting the light from the red robe of the Good Shepherd out of quietly concentrated Jim Sargent's eyes.

"I object to this entire discussion," he stated. "We have a moral obligation which forbids us to discuss matters of investment and profit within these walls as if we were a lard trust. We have neglected our moral obligation in Vedder court, until we are as blackened with sin as the thief on the cross."

Shrewd old Rufus Manning looked at the young rector curiously. He was puzzled over the change in him.

"Don't swing the pendulum too far, Doctor Boyd," Manning reminded him, with a great deal of kindliness. These two had met often in Vedder court. "Our sins, such as they are, are more passive than active."

It was, of course, old Nicholas Van Ploon who fell back again on the stock argument which had been quite sufficient to soothe his conscience for all these years.

"We give these people cheaper rent than they can find anywhere in the city."

"We should continue to do so, but in cleaner and more wholesome quarters," quickly returned the rector. "This is the home of all these poverty-stricken people whom Market Square church has taken under its shelter, and we have no right to dispose of it."

"That's what I say," and Nicholas Van Ploon nodded his round head. "We should not sell the property."

"We cannot for shame, if for nothing else," agreed the rector, seizing on every point of vantage to support his intense desire to lift the Vedder court derelicts from the depth of their degradation. "We lie now under the disgrace of having owned property so filthy that the city was compelled to order it torn down. The only way in which we can redeem the reputation of Market Square church is to replace those tenements with better ones, and conduct them as a benefit to the people rather than to our own pockets."

"That's a clever way of putting it," commended Jim Sargent. "It's time we did something to get rid of our disgrace," and he was most earnest about it. He had been the most uncomfortable of all these vestrymen in the past few days; for the disgrace of Market Square church had been a very reliable topic of conversation in Gail Sargent's neighborhood.

The nasal voice of smooth-shaven old Joseph G. Clark drawled into the little silence which ensued.

"What about the cathedral?" he asked, and the hush which followed was far deeper than the one which he had broken. Even Rev. Smith Boyd was driven to some fairly profound thought. His bedroom and his study were lined with sketches of the stupendously beautiful cathedral, the most expensive in the world in which he was to disseminate the gospel.

"Suppose we come back to earth," resumed Clark, who had built the Standard Cereal company into a monopoly of all the breadstuffs by that process. "If we rebuild we set ourselves back in the cathedral project ten years. You can't wipe out what you call our disgrace, even if you give all these paupers free board and compulsory baths. My proposition is to telephone for Edward E. Allison, and tell him we're ready to accept his offer."

"Not while I'm a member of this vestry," declared Nicholas Van Ploon, swiveling himself to defy Joseph G. Clark. "We don't sell the property."

"I put Mr. Clark's proposition as a motion," jerked W. T. Chisholm, and in the heated argument which ensued, the Good Shepherd in the window, taking advantage of the shifting sun, removed from the room the light of the red robe.

In the end, the practical-minded members won over the sentimentalists, if Nicholas Van Ploon could be classed under that heading, and Allison was telephoned. Before they were through wrangling over the decision to have him meet them, Allison was among them. One might almost have thought that he had been waiting for the call; but he exchanged no more friendly glances with Clark and Chisholm, of the new International Transportation company, than he did with any of the others.

"Well, Allison, we've decided to accept your offer for the Vedder court property," stated Manning.

"I haven't made you any, but I'm willing," returned Allison.

Jim Sargent drew from his pocket a memorandum slip.

"You offered us a sum which, at three and a half per cent, would accrue, in ten years, to forty-two million dollars," he reminded the president of the Municipal Transportation company. "That figures to a spot-cash proposition of thirty-one millions, with a repeating decimal of one; so somebody will have to lose a cent."

"That offer is withdrawn," said Allison.

"I don't see why," objected Jim Sargent. "The property is as valuable for your purpose as it ever was."

"I don't dispute that; but in that offer I allowed you for the income-earning capacity of your improved property. Since that capacity is stopped, I don't feel obliged to pay you for it, or, in other words, to make up to you the loss which the city has compelled you to sustain."

"There is some show of reason in what Allison says," observed Joseph G. Clark.

Chisholm leaned forward, with his elbows on the table, around the edge of which were carved the heads of winged cherubs.

"What is your present offer?"

"Twenty-five million; cash."

"We refuse!" announced Nicholas Van Ploon, bobbing his round head emphatically.

"I'm not so sure that we do," returned Clark. "I have been studying property values in that neighborhood, and I doubt if we can obtain more."

"Then we don't sell!" insisted Nicholas Van Ploon.

"I scarcely think we wish to take up this discussion with Mr. Allison until we have digested the offer," observed the quiet voice of Manning, and, on this hint, Allison withdrew.

He smiled as he heard the voices which broke out in controversy the moment he had closed the door behind him. Being so near, he naturally called on Gail Sargent, and found her entertaining a little tea party of the gayest and brightest whom Aunt Helen Davies could bring together.

She came into the little reception "cozy" to meet Allison, smiling with pleasure. There seemed to be a degree of wistfulness in her greeting of her friends since the night of her return.

"Of course I couldn't overlook an opportunity to drop in," said Allison, shaking her by both hands, and holding them while he surveyed her critically. There was a tremendous comfort in his strength.

"So you only called because you were in the neighborhood," bantered Gail.

"Guilty," he laughed. "I've just been paying attention to my religious duties."

"I wasn't aware that you knew you had any," returned Gail, sitting in the shadow of the window jamb. Allison's eyes were too searching.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Argentine Wines.

Production of wine in Argentina is one of the most important industries of the country. In 1913 the record production of 110,000,000 gallons was reached. Practically all of the wine produced in Argentina is of a common variety, and for table use only. The exportation of Argentine wines is very limited.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JANUARY 9

THE COMING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 2:1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Know ye not that ye are a temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you?—I Cor. 3:16 R. V.

Good teaching demands the use of the concrete; objective teaching is fundamental and essential. The incarnation is God's objective teaching, "God manifest," (a) to reveal himself, John 14:9; (b) to take away sin, I John 3:5; (c) to destroy the works of the devil, I John 3:8. So likewise Pentecost is a great objective lesson. This chapter has been divided as follows: (1) The Coming of Power (vv. 1-13), (2) The Empowered Witness (vv. 14-36, (3) A Powerful Result (vv. 37-47).

I. Power, 1-4. At the end of our last lesson the disciples were in prayer. The Lord's promise (1:5) was conditioned upon obedience. At last "the day" arrived (Lev. 23:15-21). Their hearts were fused and the fundamental requirement for service, the baptism of the spirit, came upon them. There has been no need since then to tarry any time at all to receive a like blessing. Lack of unity has much to do with our not receiving the spirit now and the consequent lack of power. Suddenly from out of heaven came a mighty sound (v. 2) and it is such a wind that the church needs today. There were three manifestations at this time and one other subsequently (see 2:44, 4:34, 35; 5:4). (1) **Wind.** Let us keep clear the difference between symbol and spirit. The manifestation was "as wind." Wind is mysterious, universal and mighty, but like Elijah on the mountain God is not alone as a mighty tempest. The sound filled the whole house. Wind is figurative of judgment (Jer. 22:22, Hos. 13:15) of the Spirit (John 3:8), also of heresy (Eph. 4:18). This last suggests the vagaries and imitations suggested or abetted by Satan to keep us from the truth. (2) **Fire.** This symbolizes power, light, heat and purifying, but the fire was not the spirit nor do we recall another such manifestation since (3) **Tongues.** The fire took the form of tongues which parted or portioned themselves out to "each one of them" though Peter is alone subsequently more prominent. The blessing was individual, "each one;" it was also for "all;" and was a fulfillment of the father's promise. This passage emphasizes that the disciples were in complete possession, all of their faculties being given over to the spirit. Therefore the absurdity of saying that the spirit can only have been received by those who pass through a given experience or evidence a given manifestation. (Read I Cor. 14).

Every manifestation of the spirit is always that of some new power for Christ (I Cor. 14:2-19).

The disciples spake not in their wisdom but as given utterance, so ought we.

11. Perplexity, vv. 5-13. The question may arise, had the spirit been seen before? and the answer is "yes" (Matt. 2:16, Jno. 1:32). What then was new? The answer to this is the program of power. The first evidence of power was the gathering of the people (v. 6). The disciples at once testified to each of the sixteen classes mentioned (9-11) of the "mighty works of God." Not of the gift, but the giver, a different sort of testimony than that given by many who today profess to have the gift of tongues. The second result was an amazed people, "perplexed," for them as now the world cannot understand the spirit-filled man. These spirit-filled men forget self and were lost in their testimony (v. 11).

It is of interest to note that they did not even say much if anything about the spirit himself. Their testimony, for which many later gave their lives, was regarding God's mighty work of the resurrection of Jesus from the dead (vv. 24, 32).

The spirit-filled man is sure to emphasize this mighty work and the evidence of the spirit in a man's life is his loyalty to a crucified, risen and ascended Lord.

The work of the spirit is thus to testify (John 15:26, 16:14).

A third result was that people misunderstood and charged drunkenness, a fact seized upon later by Paul to teach us the truth (Eph. 5:18). The only sure cure for intemperance, or any other evil, is an infilling of the holy spirit. The final and complete fulfillment of the prophecy (vv. 14-21, Joel 2:28, 29) of which Pentecost was a partial fulfillment will be in the "day of the Lord." But then, as now, all who call upon him shall be saved (v. 13, Rom. 10:13). "Some mocked," even as today ridicule or parody are the enemy's choicest weapons. Pentecost is an event well attested, that marked the ushering in of a new dispensation, that was misunderstood, but one that can be verified by experience.

Pentecost was a revelation, a manifestation of a new spiritual kingdom, distinctly Christian, that exposes sin and exalts the son.

Pentecost is a prophecy of real Christian unity, of a spiritual administration, of Christ's intercession and an evidence of an abiding presence.

When we are spirit-filled the Lord Jesus Christ will occupy the whole horizon of our experience, our testimony and will control our service. The spirit-filled servant can exclaim "The Lord (Jesus) is my shepherd," he is Lord, he is my shepherd; he is, not has been or will be, but he is my shepherd.

The gift of the spirit must not be confused with the spirit's "gifts" (I Cor. 12) whereby we are enabled to do the work he directs in order to glorify the son—not the church, nor man, nor a religious experience, but the Lord Jesus (Gal. 2:20, II Tim. 1:7).

RUSSIANS' MAKE STEADY PRESSURE

Germans Sending Troops and Guns to Bukowina.

AUSTRIANS FALLING BACK

Vast Changes Made In Allies' War Methods — Radical Reforms Declared To Have Brought About Anglo-French-Italian Unity.

London.—Steady progress is being made by the Russians in their great offensive movement on the frontier of Bukowina (Southern Galicia). It is officially reported in Petrograd that the Austro-Hungarian troops holding the line northeast of Czernowitz are falling back before the assaults of the Czar's forces.

Fighting is going on in bitter cold weather amidst the snow filled valleys of the mountains east of the river Pruth.

General Ivanoff, who was put into command of a big group of Russian armies when Czar Nicholas took the supreme command in the eastern theater of war, is directing operations on the Galician front.

It is reported that the German War Office, alarmed at the violence of the Russian attacks, has ordered large detachments of German troops and masses of artillery to Bukowina to prevent another Russian drive toward Hungary such as took place last winter.

However, before the Russians could gain a position which would menace the Austro-German lines of communication into the Balkans they would have to cross the Carpathians in the face of insuperable difficulties.

Vienna professes the belief that Russia has concentrated a majority of her first line troops on the Galician front, and military experts now look for another German drive on the Dvinsk front to offset the pressure against the Teutons further south.

Change In Allies' Plans.

Paris.—Vast changes in the Allies' military establishment will have a marked effect on the great campaign that will open in the spring. Radical reforms are already being effected. It is not permitted at present to tell the nature of the reforms, but it is upon these that leaders in the Entente countries base their predictions that the year 1916 will witness the final defeat of Germany.

The military power of France, England, Russia and Italy is being welded into an irresistible machine, every part of which will work in unity.

The recent war council in Paris was only to outline the necessary changes and establish a unity of purpose. The actual work of effecting the reforms began as soon as the war council ended.

DESPERATE FIGHT TO CONTROL ADRIATIC

Austrians Fear They May Lose Cattaro—Fight Has Been Going On For Six Days From Sea and From Land.

Rome.—A desperate and most important struggle for mastery of the Adriatic is now raging near the Austrian naval base of Cattaro, between the combined Austrian naval and land forces and the Montenegrins.

The Austrians are making a determined attempt to capture Mount Lowcen, the Gibraltar of the Adriatic. Its retention by the Montenegrins threatens an Austrian hold on Cattaro.

Since the beginning of the war Austria has made the Cattaro harbor a naval base for operations in the Adriatic, Ægean and Mediterranean. Cattaro is absolutely impregnable from the sea. From the land side it may be attacked only from Mount Lowcen, where the Montenegrins a year ago installed heavy artillery.

If the Montenegrins can hold Mount Lowcen, they plan later, with Allied assistance, to drive the Austrians from Cattaro. Until the Austrians are driven from this base they will continue to dispute supremacy in the Adriatic with the Allied squadrons.

BATTLES AT DARDANELLES.

Bomb-throwing On Both Wings and Heavy Artillery Fire.

Constantinople (via London).—The Turkish War Office gave out the following statement:

"On the Dardanelles front there have been heavy battles, with bomb-throwing on both wings and a temporary artillery fire along the whole line. A hostile cruiser and a monitor retreated after a temporary bombardment of our positions.

"Our airmen flew over hostile positions and made a successful reconnaisance. Near Ari Burnu 400 cases of ammunition which were concealed by the enemy were found."

NAVAL OFFICERS MUZZLED.

Daniels Refuses To Permit Two Admirals To Speak.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels disclosed that he had declined to permit either Rear Admiral Fiske or Rear Admiral Knight to speak on the navy program, even though he was assured that the proposed addresses would not be made public. The request was made by John W. Scott, president of the Commercial Club, of Chicago, by telegraph to President Wilson.

GROWS RICHER EVERY YEAR

United States Swells Its Coffers With Every Twelve Months That Pass Into Oblivion.

In the past sixty-five years the national wealth of the United States has increased 2,258 per cent, from $7,136,000,000 in 1850 to $187,730,000,000 in 1912. Theoretically, every man, woman and child in the country is worth $1,965. In 1850 the per capita of wealth was only $308, so every American's theoretical equity in the country's wealth is six times as great as sixty-five years ago.

More than 15 per cent of the national wealth, or about $12,314,000,000, is real estate and is exempted from taxation. This includes public works and property used for religious and charitable purposes.

Of the present national wealth, $98,363,000,000 is in taxed real property and improvements; $16,149,000,000 represents railroads and their equipments; $14,694,000,000 is in manufactured products; $8,463,000,000 is in furniture, vehicles and the like; $238,000,000 is in live stock and $6,091,000,000 in manufacturing machinery, tools and implements.

The richest state is New York with $25,011,000,000 of property wealth. Then comes Illinois with $15,484,000,000, and Pennsylvania with $15,458,000,000.

Britain's national wealth was estimated a year ago at $108,280,000,000, and Germany's in 1908 at $77,864,000,000.

Something New to Her.

A Highland lady chatting with a neighbor told that one of the village girls was just married, and opined that she had been 'an auld maid owerlang" to take kindly to matrimony. "An auld maid," she added, "is like to be awful ignorant where men folks are concerned." "She is that!" assented the neighbor. "De ye mind my husband's brither? He was a schulmaster—a weel-built, weel-faured man as ye may ken, we' graid shouthers an gey tall. A' weell, Sandy McLean's mither had a gatherin' at her boose one e'en, an' when they a' cam' to gae their ways hame the men tuik the maids an' saw them to their biding places. My brither-in-law tuik an auld maid wha keepit a wee shop in the toon When they reached their journey's end, he aye bent to kiss her cheek, as was the custom in seein' hame. Noo Jeannot (the auld maid) was in a gret fluster. 'Oh! Mr. Cameron,' say she—an' she was all in a tremmle—'what am I to dae? Must I lift my veil?'"

Cost of Radium Greatly Reduced.

As a result of work done by the bureau of mines of the United States department of the interior, in connection with the National Radium institute, radium bromide has been produced at a cost of only $36,050 per gram, a most remarkable result when it is remembered that only recently the salt has been selling for $120,000 and upward per gram. Still, we have no definite information what it costs to produce this high priced salt. There is, however, little possibility that the prices will be greatly reduced, as all of the known deposits of the carnotite ores, from which radium is at present obtained, are held very closely by their owners; and moreover, these deposits cannot last many years at the present rate of working. These facts, together with a rapidly-increasing demand, will undoubtedly increase the price of radium even above the above big figures, notwithstanding the improvements in the methods of extracting.—Scientific American.

Had Heard It Before.

While engaged in a conversation two prominent police magistrates began telling stories of funny cases that had been brought before them.

"Probably the funniest I ever had," remarked one, "was an aged colored man, bearing the earmarks of the South, who applied to me for a warrant. The offender, it seems, had been blaspheming Rastus before and he had then appealed to me for aid. Standing before my desk he proceeded as follows:

"'You' honah, I wants a warrant for George Washington. He's dat colored man that you told to be good two weeks ago, but he's been worse'n evah, sah. I can stand him no longah.'

"'Humph,' I remarked, casually. 'Seems to me I have heard that name somewhere before.'

"'Yes, sah,' he answered, with alacrity, 'two weeks ago, sah.'"—Philadelphia Press.

A Call for Assistance.

"So you want me to come and reform Crimson Gulch?" said the persuasive speaker.

"That ain't exactly what we're after," replied Three Fingered Sam, after a few words with the rest of the committee. "We want you to come around an' whoop it up an' tell us what a rip-snortin', wicked community we are, so's to contradict the impression that the old Gulch is dyin' on its feet."

Spoiling Milk.

Careless housewives often spoil milk that is delivered to them in prime condition by letting it stand for a long time on the dining table or in a hot kitchen; under such conditions it spoils quickly. Keep the milk covered so that it cannot be polluted either by the filthy fly or by dirt falling into it.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
—AT—
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware
—BY—
The Middletown Transcript Co.
(INCORPORATED)
LONG DISTANCE 'PHONE NO. 37.

Entered at the PostOffice as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JAN. 8, 1916

"LOVE'S DREAM" BROKEN

CRUEL enough it was in these brutal Germans to torpedo the Persia without warning and drown 222 more passengers, for it has broken in on Mr. Wilson's honeymoon, interrupted his "young love's sweet dream"! But the loss has its compensations, for the president can resume his serial note writing, and if Congress will only keep out of it he has the fine prospect of at least eight months of bellicose letter writing in the case of Persia also—it is a few days longer than that since he began scribbling his warlike notes to Germany over the Lusitania massacre, and the case stands now just where it did last May.

There will be another "great diplomatic triumph"—No. two! And the same long and silly process will be gone over again—promises from Austria not to slaughter any more unarmed men, women and children, and then, as in the case of the Persia, almost before the ink on the lying document is dry—yet another massacre! Then more paper threats by professor Wilson—more torpedo murders in a reply by Austria, and so on ad nauseam for months to come—that is, if a meddling Congress does not "butt in"—to employ the professor's elegant phrase—and spoil this second "great diplomatic triumph"!

Americans in Paris and elsewhere in Europe are furions at the contemptible, cowardly foreign policy of this professor—president, and are so thoroughly humiliated by this Wilson poltroonery and so angered at the slurs and twittings they daily receive, that they are ashamed to call themselves Americans! Certain it is, America's name in all the 140 years of its noble history was never before the laughing stock of all Europe, the jest and scorn of friend and foe alike; its honored flag was never before thus ignobly lowered for Teuton feet to trample contemptuously into the mire.

And Mr. Wilson instead of urging this Democraric Congress to take some steps to raise money to run the government, daily sliding further into bankruptcy, or to begin putting the country into some position to defend itself, is wasting time jockeying to insure himself a second nomination! True, when nominated he declared he would only take one term—but that is only another sample of Mr. Wilson's wobbling. Well, he may get another nomination, we trust he will, but we can assure him right now, the people will see to it that he have a long leisure to employ his note writing talents as a college professor once more!

STATESMANSHIP

AUSTRIA, after dishonestly quibbling over her own official report admitting the firing on the Ancona while passengers were still aboard, when sharply yarned up finally declared she had punished the inhuman submarine officer, would pay damages etc., and also promised she would torpedo no more passenger ships without notice and would give ample time for non-combatants to be safely taken off.

The very next day, with the usual Germanic bad faith an Austrian or a German submarine torpedoed the passenger ship Persia without notice of any sort, and in five minutes that big steamer was sunk and 222 innocent passengers drowned including 33 babes and little children!

But, the country is safe, for the telegraph informs us Mr. Wilson is rushing post haste to Washington armed with his typewriter, from which he will fire another withering broadside at these Teuton assassins!

This matter of "a bigger Army and Navy is purely an academic question", says the president as he proceeds to scribble protest No. 13—the third or fourth on the Austrian series.—Then too, "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight"—for his own or his child's life, for instance, or the honor of his wife—"and a nation can be so right it will not need to use force to protect itself"—China, Korea, Belgium, for instance! And yet Mr. Wilson's worshippers call this folly "Statesmanship!"

Again, these partisans of this feeble president are forever telling us how he has "kept the country out of war" etc., while as a fact Mexico has killed about 200 Americans, and German warships for the past eight months have murdered in the most barbarous fashion 119 of our citizens, and except that absurd excursion to Vera Cruz which killed 30 more Americans and 200 Mexicans, nothing has been done to stop it but a dozen or more paper protests at which all Europe is laughing.

In the fiendish massacre of those 119 men, 70 women and 33 little ones on board the Persia, is included an American Consul, Robert McNeely, at the time on his way to his post. But his killing is a small matter to our peace-at-any-price president—indeed it is thot by the scared Democrats that a new hole will be discovered by Mr. Wilson thru which he can still crawl and escape the responsibility of any other action than note writing. In fact, the murder of an American Consul may require the president to hegin a third protest serial, so that he will have yet another chance to exhibit to his delighted(?) countrymen his ability to coin phrases—and avoid action!

Since printing the abeve, later news shows that an American missionary was also drowned. Mr. Wilson will now open "protest serial No. 4."

Danish and Swedish Flags.

The flags of all the three Scandinavian kingdoms are somewhat similar in design. Of the Danish flag the legend runs that King Waldemar of Denmark, leading his troops to battle in 1219, saw at a critical moment a cross in the sky. This was at once taken as an answer to his prayers and an assurance of celestial aid. It was forthwith adopted as the Danish flag and called the "Danebrog," that is, the strength of Denmark. Apart from all legend this flag undoubtedly dates from the thirteenth century, and is therefore the oldest now in existence. It consists of a white cross on a red ground, the naval flag being swallow-tailed, and the mercantile marine flag rectangular. The Swedish flag is a yellow cross on a blue ground. When flown from a man-of-war it is forked as in the Danish, but the longer arm of the cross is not cut off but pointed, making a three-pointed flag. For the mercantile marine the flag is rectangular.

Flight of Bullet.

The most amazing sight in our experience, says a writer in Popular Mechanics, was the United States service bullet with its speed of 2,700 feet a second. Here we saw the bullet itself, not flying particles. The sun was low over the eastern hills. Its rays came through a break in the ridge bordering the range, lighting up most of the course of the bullet up to the target 200 yards away, but leaving the target and the firing point in deep shadow. The first bullet was seen by someone, and not a man present missed the strange sight later on. The appearance was a very brilliant silvery flash, as vivid and quick as a flash of lightning. But two things are necessary to see bullets fly, a dark background and the sun at right angles to its course. Big gun projectiles are, of course, nearly always visible, and it is not hard to see a charge of shot in flight if one knows what to look for and where to stand.

Birds In Migration.

Few birds put themselves to high speed during the migration flight. They go such moderate distances as 20, 30, 40 miles a day, making many side excursions for food which increase the actual space traversed. But some species make long continued and rapid flights. Some make the trip across the Gulf of Mexico, varying in distance, according to the route, from 500 to 700 miles, in a single trip. The purple martin is said to average 120 miles every night in its spring trip from Texas to Winnipeg.

But whether they travel fast or slow many birds cover thousands of miles in each migration, north or south. The brilliant scarlet tanager spends half the year in the United States and Canada, and the other half in Peru.

Bigamy in India.

A case of bigamy that sounds queer to western ears is reported from India. One Ahad Ali married Fuljan Bibi about eleven years ago when the latter was only 3 years old. The former lodged a complaint before the subdivisional officer of Bagerhat alleging that one Mojam Dakua had carried his lawful wife Fuljan last January. Both Mojam and Fuljan were arrested and committed to the sessions. In the sessions court both the accused were found guilty. Mojam was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Fuljan to two months' simple imprisonment.

Upas Tree Not Deadly.

Among the long-established beliefs which have in recent years been sadly disturbed is that of the deadly character of the upas tree. The exhalations of this tree were held to be so deadly that no animal life could survive within 150 feet of it. Dr. J. D. Gimlette, an Englishman, who has lived among the Malays for 18 years, cites a story that when the poison from this tree is wanted by a Malay witch doctor twenty condemned criminals are sent for it. Usually only one or two return alive, and these are pardoned. He says that as a matter of fact, the "deadly upas" is largely a fake; that the tree may be chopped down in safety by anyone with a strong arm and a keen ax. The Malay smears his creese or arrow, says the doctor, with the inspissated juice of the tree and if the wound is deep enough, the poison produces a toxic effect on the heart similar to that produced by digitalis or by strophanthus, a climbing vine of West Africa, which yields an arrow poison which acts directly on the muscles of the heart.

That there is some real humor in England, even in grisly war times, is evident in the sarcastic suggestion of a suffragette that she be allowed to take the seat in parliament of some able-bodied member who would thus be able to go to the front.

REINDEER VS. BEEF.

Alaska is acquiring a surplus of reindeer meat and is likely to enter the American market one of these days as a factor in the food supply. Sheldon Jackson's experiment has succeeded. It is possible that reindeer chops may not prove acceptable to the national palate and various other objections to the extension of the reindeer industry may be discovered, but the fact that Alaska is actually in a position to raise food for export is interesting nevertheless. Alaska is about twice the size of Texas, and while not all of it is reindeer territory, still there are immense areas available for that business, if it ever becomes a business in a commercial sense, and that is only the beginning of the possibilities. The reindeer belt is circumpolar, so that the thought of what may happen is something to inspire the imagination of Col. Mulberry Sellers himself, and the reality behind the possibilities is considerably more substantial than the foundations of that celebrated gentleman's promotions. The price of food will have its ups and downs and statistically minded economists will try to make people worry about world-starvation, but the truth is that the resources of this old earth are not half explored yet and the world will find a-plenty to eat.

The question has often been asked: Was there an earlier race in occupation of the area in Africa at present held by the Bantus? In "Man" W. H. Beech reports that in the Kikuyu country some ancient pottery has been found, said to be the work of a people called Gumba, who displaced the Miathoachiana, cannibal dwarfs. These Miathoachiana are now believed to be earth-gnomes, skilled in the art of iron working. Mr. Beech, with some amount of plausibility, suggests that they were possibly bushmen, pygmies, or both, and that they were a local indigenous race of the stone age, who used flint implements often found in the Kikuyu country. The Gumba are said to have made pottery and to have taught the Kikuyu the art of smelting. They may have been pre-Bantu Hamite invaders; but of this there is no evidence and the legend may tend to show that the first discovery of iron was made in Africa.

The war has not decreased the circulation of Bibles. There are thirty Bible societies engaged in the distribution of the Scriptures, and they report the busiest year on record. The total number of copies put in the hands of possible readers is estimated at 18,000,000; to this must be added another 10,000,000 sold through the regular channels of trade. Many of these Bibles have been given to soldiers. The representative of the American Bible society in Bremen, Germany, reports that up to May 1 he had distributed 300,000 Bibles among the German soldiers. It is, perhaps, difficult to trace any marked results from this increased circulation of the Book, but the harvest from so broad a sowing of seed may be looked for in years to come.

A Nebraska college professor declares that Shakespeare never worked in a brewery. While it would be premature to make announcement at this time we have information which seems authentic and leads us to believe we soon may be able to state authoritatively that he never worked in an automobile factory.

Has the world gone mad? ask the speculative. One might answer with a positive negative were it not for the frequent appearance of a cool miss on a hot day wearing in addition to a few other things an arctic bearskin about her neck. So the query is still open to discussion.

This war is certainly developing resourcefulness on national and individual lines as never before. A Turkish sniper painted himself green and then concealed himself in the foliage of a tree, where he worked diligently until discovered by an incautious movement.

Somebody remarks that what he desires is that the war shall be ended for good. When this war is ended, it will be ended "for good"—that is as sure as shooting, whether it is ended "for keeps" or not.

If there are any industries in this country not directly or indirectly working on orders due to some extent to the war across the sea it must be because they do not want work.

China desires to manufacture the toys for the world. She must be given credit with having made a successful start in that line by her fire cracker business.

"There are 300 women architects in the United States." And probably they put in most of their time planning closets.

The idea that "all is fair in love and war" is becoming unpopular.

Perpetual Subject.

"Do you feel that, with your unfortunate habit, you can do the slightest thing to make anybody happier?" "Well," said Bill Bottletop, pensively, "whenever a man comes along wanting somebody to swear off he knows he kin always depend on me."

The happiest workman is the one who can use yesterday's results for today's inspiration.

GETTING A START

By Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

OPENING A BANK ACCOUNT.

The days of the teapot depository for money have passed, or are rapidly passing away, and the provincial stocking is no longer considered seriously.

Comparatively few financiers or business men carry more than a few dollars in their pocketbooks or at home, and they seldom, if ever, pay a bill except by bank check.

The millionaire and the man of extensive business do not often see or handle more than a few hundred dollars in bills a year.

Comparatively few wholesale business houses carry in their money drawers or safes more than a hundred dollars at a time, except on pay days.

National banks and trust companies have become the depositories for cash, and practically all of the business of the world, today, is done by check and draft.

Bills have little circulation except for small transactions or in the retail stores and for pay rolls. Even in the last named case many employees receive their weekly or monthly wages or salary by check.

Even when national banks and trust companies fail, the depositors seldom suffer any loss, because they are preferred creditors.

All banks of deposit are subject to examination by the United States government or their state governments, and most of them are conservative, few of them taking speculative chances in the investment of their money. At any rate, money deposited in a national bank or trust company is far safer than that carried on the person or in the bureau drawer.

Nearly all the national banks and trust companies pay from 1½ to 2 per cent interest on daily balances of sums from $300 to $500.

I should advise every young man and every young woman in business to open an account in some national bank or trust company. If you have any doubts as to the standing of the bank, ask the advice of two or three leading merchants, who are likely to know the reputation of all financial institutions within their city or town.

The advantages of carrying a deposit subject to check are:

1. Your money is safe.
2. It gives you ready money without the danger of loss.
3. You can pay your bills by check, which is the better way, as the check in itself is a receipt.
4. It assists in establishing your credit.
5. Acquaintance with bank officials is always advantageous. They are the most acceptable of references.

Savings bank deposits are not subject to check, and cannot be used for the payment of bills. Some savings banks require a notice of withdrawal, although the majority of banks waive this right.

The savings bank is for the laying away of money, while the national bank and trust company should be used as a convenience.

Most national banks and trust companies will open an account for a sum as low as $200 or $300, and some will accept even $100.

Many a man is known by his bank.

IN NEW HEBRIDES WILDS

Tastes of the Natives Are Very Gradually Being Weaned From Humans to Pigs.

Many of the natives of these islands are employed upon the plantations of the white men, but the majority live the lives of primitive beings in the jungle, where the chiefs rule with rods of iron for the most part. To have killed a man, no matter in what way, is a great honor, and gives the right to wear a special plume of white and black feathers.

It is in the recruiting of workers for the plantations that many abuses arise, London Tit-Bits says. Intoxicating liquor plays a part in this traffic, and, where fair means fail in the securing of hands, foul methods are introduced, and flagrant kidnaping is by no means uncommon.

Describing one worker on the plantations named Bourbaki, Dr. Speiser explains that, before the native enlisted, he had been a professional murderer and provider of human flesh to his chief.

"He was one of the few natives," writes the doctor, "who openly admitted his liking for human flesh. A year ago, when visiting his village, he had been inconsolable because he had come a day late for a cannibal feast."

And on these islands, only a few days' sail from Sydney, there are pygmy races. Volcanoes there are, and wonderful lagoons. Forest covered mountains and green plateaus may be seen, and there are beach villages whose inhabitants spend a greater part of their time actually in the sea.

Regrets.

For all we know, the gaudy butterfly may have moments in which it regrets the fine times it had as a caterpillar.—Puck.

A Gem in Its Way.

This, slightly deleted, is from the erstwhile sedate Outlook, which was wont to frown upon levity as severely as the rest of us do on the deadly upas tree of the tropics or the equally dead singletree of the more temperate zones:

"You can get relief from bunions by walking pigeon-toed. A bad case of pigeon-toes can be cured by walking bow-legged. The remedy for chronic bow-legs is to walk knock-kneed. Should knock-knees bring pigeon-toes again, one can, of course, always escape back to bunions."

Progress

Greater Delmarvia

Delmarvia Advancement Co.
(Incorporated)
141 duPont Building, Wilmington, Del.
VICTOR TORBERT, Pres., Gen. Mgr.

Publishing · New York
Advertising · Philadelphia
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An Association of newspapers, capitalists, manufacturers, bankers, professional men and progressive citizens, co-operating in the general advancement and progress of the Delmarvia Peninsula and the preservation of its notable history as early America.

Historical and art publications, portraying its attractions and advantages, are now in preparation for Cecil and Kent Counties, Maryland, and New Castle County, Delaware. The plan will in turn be carried out in all the counties of Delmarvia—one of the most inviting Peninsulas and sections of the world.

Delmarvians Strive for Greater Delmarvia

IF YOU STAND FOR PROGRESS AT HOME, Correspond With Us.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Owen T. Chance

Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

COLD WEATHER
Specialties!

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE to buy new Underwear at a great reduction. The season is just on now for these goods, so don't miss this rare opportunity:

Ladies' 75c heavy Outting Flannel Night Gowns, in stripes, at 65c.

Ladies' Union Suits, made by Clifton Mills, regular price $1.00, how 80c.

Ladies' fleece lined Vests and Pants, regular price 50c, now 42c.

Ladies' 25e and 30c Underwear, now 20c.

Men's $1 00 Union Suits, now 80c.

Men's 75c Lamb's Down Underwear, now 63c.

Men's heavy fleeced Underwear, regular price 50c., now 42c.

Children's heavy ribbed and fleeced-lined Underwear, regular price 25c and 30c, now 22c.

Don't miss these Cash Values, for this is the only chance at this price.

Watch for our Grocery ad. next week.

M. Banning & Son
General Merchandise and Pure Food Store
Phone No. 60 · Middletown, Del.

SUCCESS · INSURANCE

A Business Education is a gilt-edged policy against failure for ambitious young men and young women. It insures position, promotion and independence.

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courses in Commercial, Shorthand and Secretarial training have aided thousands to succeed. They will qualify YOU for high-grade employment. We assist graduates to positions.
Our catalog gives full information; ask for YOUR copy now.

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—INCORPORATED 1847—
Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.
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Insure Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over
$500,000.00
Present Membership Over Eight Thousand, With Over
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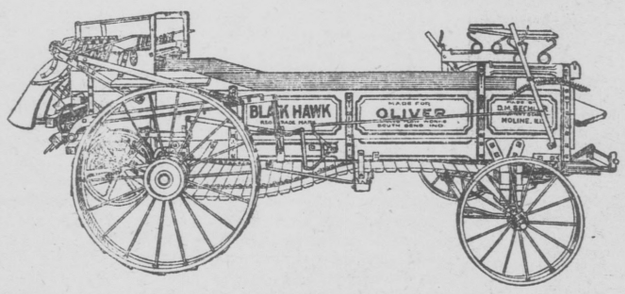
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

J. F. McWhorter & Son



"BLACK HAWK" Spreader

Made for Oliver Plow Works

Light draft. Easy to load. Best construction. Wide spread. Paddles to help pulverize manure. Spreads 7 feet wide. It is 41 in. from ground to top of box.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Prices Slaughtered

Our semi-annual Slaughter Sale has begun, and during the next 30 days we will offer hundreds of Bargains at unheard of prices. Read carfully the prices quoted below, and watch for our special announcement in these columns next week.

Men's and Boys' Suits

We have a large selection of all-wool Clothing made up by the famous Schloss Bros. Tailors, Baltimore. Their garments are well and neatly tailored after the very latest styles of the season—handsome, well fitting clothing that will give great satisfaction to our customers, for these Schloss Suits not only look well, but they wear well.

Our big stock embraces woolen Clothing for Men of all sizes and for boys from 5 years up, in many styles and patterns in blue, black, grey and fancy mixtures. Prices, for Boy's Suits, from $3. to $8.00; for Men's from $7. to $18.

Winter Overcoats

Finest Overcoats to be had anywhere, the newest of the season's nobbiest patterns and styles, some with rolling lapels and close fitting shoulders for the up-to-the minute man. We have Overcoats cut in the extreme style for the young man who likes to look "different", and others cut according to the approved styles for more conservative dressers.

We also have the "Balmaroon," the very latest thing in Overcoats, with or without velvet collars — striking looking Overcoats in checks and grey mixtures.

ut an Overcoat should not only appear fine and stylish, but it should give long and honest service—that's just what our Overcoats do.

Fine Boys' Overcoats from $3.50 to $8.00. Mens', from $7. to $18.

If you have deferred buying your heavy Suit or Overcoat, we want to say we have both the goods and prices to interest all customers.

Owing to the mild season, we have a very large per cent of heavy Suits and Overcoats on hand, which fact insures the late buyer both assortment and quality to select from.

The Globe Clothing Store

S. M. Rosenberg, Prop.

Middletown, : : Delaware

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
SATURDAY, JAN. 29th, 1916
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
SATURDAY, JAN. 29th, 1916
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ASPRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA
EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY
During JANUARY, 1916
From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, (N TOWNSEND, DEL.
EVERY SATURDAY.
During JANUARY 1916.
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

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W. S. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1915 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26th, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, JAN. 29th, 1916
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

Howard Watches
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, - Delaware

ESTATE OF MARGARET S. JOHNSON, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Margaret S. Johnson, late of Blackbird Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Harry S. Woodkeeper on the 23rd day of November A. D. 1915, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the 23d day of November A. D. 1916, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address Martin B. Burris, Esq., Attorney-at-Law Middletown, Del.
HARRY S. WOODKEEPER, Administrator.

For eyes to last a lifetime

All the winter day you look forward to the evening, to serving supper, to seeing the family gathered in the sitting room—father reading, the young ones getting their lessons done, you yourself sewing—all surrounded by a soft flood of light from the beaming lamp on the center table.

That same lamp is important, for upon the light it casts depends the good eyesight of your family. To avoid any possibility of eye strain and the headaches and nervousness that follow, make certain that each room—sitting room, parlor, kitchen—is lighted by **Rayo Lamps.**

And to get the very best results, fill them with **Rayolight Oil. Rayo Lamps** are mechanically perfect—*they never flicker nor smell, but they do throw a flood of soft, mellow light*—a light that is ideal for reading, sewing or playing. And the **Rayo** is a beautiful lamp—special designs for special rooms—but every **Rayo Lamp** can be easily and quickly cleaned.

Of course, **Atlantic Rayolight Oil** does best in **Rayo Lamps,** but it will improve the light of any lamp. Really the best for heating, lighting and domestic uses. *It burns without smell or smoke, and it burns economically.*

As a result of our widely advertised request, thousands of careful housewives tell us that ***Atlantic Rayolight Oil*** *is the very best thing they know for polishing windows and mirrors, brightening faded carpets, restoring linoleums, etc. Naturally, for this kind of work, it is important to get the very finest grade of kerosene—so be certain to ask your dealer for*

ATLANTIC
Rayolight
OIL

by name. It costs no more than the unknown, untried kind.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

BARGAINS!
From Our Stock-Taking

The Holidays gone, next comes "taking-account-of-stock"—a long and tedious job for us, but one that yields a frofit to our Customers, because this annual overhauling of everything in our Store always discloses remnants, odd sizes, slightly shop-worn or damaged goods, defects not in the least affecting their real value or wearing qualities;—all these things, together with the usual lot of odds and ends of goods just a trifle out of style, that accumulate in a whole year—will be thrown upon one **"Big Bargain Counter"**, and we promise our patrons that many, many rare bargains will be found thereon. Of course, we also get a benefit in doing this, since it saves us the time and trouble of counting and classifying all these many single things, little remainders etc. But what is more important still, it enables us to keep good our Motto—"No Old Goods carried over the year."

Owing to increased quantities of goods in every department of our store, this Stock-taking has proved a bigger task than ever before, and in consequence the precise list of articles at these much Reduced Prices we had intended to publish this week, has been delayed 'till next week. In the meantime we are ready as above stated to give our customers a great many fine Bargains.

Besides these special bargains, we have made **VERY LARGE** Reductions in the prices of our regular Millinery Goods, in Ladies' Dresses, Coats, Suits, Sweaters, etc., and in many other lines. Therefore, buyers who owing to the mild weather have delayed making their usual Winter purchases, will have the opportunity to get all these goods at much below what they would have cost had they been bought earlier in the season.

Our stock in all these Goods in so much larger and fuller than we were formerly able to carry, and our prices are so much lower, that we are at liberty to assure all our customers that they can, both in the styles and qualities of all these goods, do as well as though they were at the added cost in time, money and trouble of hunting for them in the big cities.

We courteously request all such buyers at least to do us the favor of calling and seeing for themselves how true our words are. We shall appreciate your calling, and will gladly show you our stocks whether you buy or not, believing that in the end we will have the pleasure of enrolling you also in our ever increasing host of purchasers.

FOGEL & BURSTAN Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

RECORD OF 1915 THROUGHOUT WORLD

Chronology of the Year, Giving the Most Important Events in All Countries.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WAR

Sinking of Lusitania and the Teutonic Drives Through Poland and Serbia, the Outstanding Features —Prominent Persons Who Passed Away.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

EUROPEAN WAR

Jan. 1.—British battleship Formidable sunk by German submarine in the English channel, with 579 of crew.

Jan. 5.—Russians annihilated Ninth Turkish army corps and routed First and Tenth corps in the Caucasus.

Russians forced Uzsok pass in the Carpathians.

Jan. 10.—Lille evacuated by Germans and occupied by British.

Jan. 17.—Russians stormed southern Carpathian pass and entered Transylvania.

Jan. 19.—Six German Zeppelins raided the Norfolk coast, dropping bombs in Yarmouth, Sandringham, King's Lynn, Comer, Sherringham and Beeston, causing heavy damage and some loss of life.

Jan. 24.—German armored cruiser Blucher sunk and two battle cruisers crippled by Vice Admiral Beatty's squadron in running fight in North sea.

Jan. 25.—Austro-Hungarian forces occupied Kielce, Russian Poland.

Jan. 27.—Austrians drove Russians from Uzsok pass in Carpathians.

Feb. 1.—French torpedo boat sunk off Nieuport.

Feb. 2.—Anglo-French fleet destroyed four forts in the Dardanelles.

Feb. 4.—Germany declared waters around British isles a war zone.

Feb. 6.—Russians crossed River Rawka, penetrating German front west of Warsaw.

Feb. 9.—Germans violently bombarded Soissons, setting it afire.

Feb. 10.—Russians repulsed Austro-Germans in Carpathians but were driven back in Bukowina.

British held cargo of food ship Wilhelmina.

Feb. 11.—United States warned Germany against destroying American vessels or lives of American citizens in attacking shipping, and warned Great Britain of the danger to American interests in the use of American flag by British vessels.

Germans evacuated Lodz, but drove the Russians out of East Prussia.

Feb. 17.—Germany replied unfavorably to American warning not to sink American ships, and Great Britain refused to modify its shipping orders.

Germany began blockade of England by sinking two vessels.

Feb. 23.—German blockaders sank American steamer Carib, Norwegian ship Regin, damaged British collier and three British merchant steamers.

Reims bombarded by Germans, 20 civilians killed.

Feb. 25.—Allied fleets reduced Turkish forts at entrance of Dardanelles.

Feb. 28.—Dacia seized by French cruiser and taken to Brest.

March 2.—Great Britain laid embargo against shipment of all commodities into Germany.

Hamburg-American officials indicted in New York by federal grand jury for conspiracy to defraud the United States.

March 5.—Austrians evacuated Czernowitz, Bukowina.

March 8.—Zeppelin airship L-8 destroyed near Tirlemont and 17 of crew killed.

March 10.—American ship William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Prinz Eitel at Newport News with captain and crew of Frye.

March 11.—German submarine U-12 sunk by British torpedo boat Ariel.

British took Neuve Chapelle.

Germans abanboned Augustowo, Poland.

March 15.—British order in council shut off all trade with Germany, ordering technical blockade.

German cruiser Dresden sunk off Falkland islands by British warships Glasgow and Kent and Japanese converte cruiser Orama.

March 18.—American sanitary commission organized for work in Serbia.

British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by mines in the Dardanelles.

March 22.—Austrian fortress of Przemyzl surrendered to Russians.

Turks massacred thousands of Christians at Urumiah, Persia.

March 23.—Germans in Ghent executed 27 Belgians as spies.

Germans drove Russians out of East Prussia.

Allies landed force on Gallipoli peninsula.

March 27.—Russians forced way through Carpathians into Hungary.

March 28.—Twenty-day battle in Champagne country won by French, Germans losing 50,000.

German submarine sank British steamers Aguilar and Falaba, about 140 lives being lost.

April 4.—Russians cleared Beskid range of Austrians.

Turkish cruiser Mejidieh sunk by Russian mine.

April 8.—Germany agreed to pay for sinking American ship William P. Frye.

April 10.—Steamer Harpalyce, first relief ship of New York to Belgium, sunk in North sea by torpedo or mine.

April 21.—United States replied to German government's criticism of its foreign policies, denying allegations and rejecting suggestions that exportation of arms be prohibited.

April 26.—French cruiser Leon Gambetta sunk by Austrian torpedo, 552 lives lost.

April 29.—German air raiders dropped incendiary bombs on five English east coast towns.

Russians occupied Loubnia, northeast of Uzsok pass.

April 30.—British announced destruction of eight German submarines within week by mines and net traps.

May 1.—British torpedo boat destroyer and two German torpedo boats sunk in fight in North sea.

American tank steamer Gulflight torpedoed by Germans off Scilly islands, captain and two seamen lost.

May 6.—Austro-German forces occupied Tarnow.

May 7.—Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by Germans off coast of Ireland with loss of 1,266 lives, including 115 Americans; among the latter A. G. Vanderbilt, Elbert Hubbard, Chas. Frohman, Chas. Klein and Charles Plamondon.

May 8.—British destroyer Maori sunk by mine.

Russian naval base of Libau captured by Germans.

May 11.—Cabinet decided U. S. should demand Germany make reparation for deaths of Americans resulting from submarine attacks and give guaranties against repetition of offense.

May 12.—British battleship Goliath torpedoed in Dardanelles, 500 lost.

May 13.—President Wilson's note to Germany cabled.

May 17.—Zeppelin attacked English coast towns and was driven off and crippled by aeroplanes.

May 21.—French won entire Lorette hill north of Arras after six months of continuous fighting.

May 22.—Russian battleship Panteleimon sunk in Black sea with 1,400 men.

May 23.—Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary.

May 25.—Italy invaded Austria at head of Gulf of Venice, seizing four towns.

British warship Triumph sunk by torpedo in Dardanelles.

May 26.—American steamer Nebraskan, from Liverpool without cargo, struck and crippled by torpedo off Irish coast.

Italy invaded the Trentino.

May 27.—British battleship Majestic destroyed by torpedo in Dardanelles.

British auxiliary steamship Princess Irene blown up in Sheerness harbor, 430 lives lost.

May 30.—German reply to Wilson note received at Washington and declared evasive.

May 31.—German Zeppelins made raid on London.

June 3.—Przemysl recaptured by Germans and Austrians.

June 11.—Italians took Gradisca and other important towns.

June 15.—Austro-Germans, advancing on Lemberg, captured Mosciska.

Allied aeroplane fleet bombarded Karlsruhe, killing 27 persons.

Zeppelin raided English northeast coast, killing 16 persons.

June 16.—Russians driven over Galician border.

Germany called 400,000 young trained men to the colors.

June 21.—Austro-Germans took Rawa Ruska from Russians.

General De Wet found guilty of treason.

June 23.—Lemberg captured by Austro-Germans.

French took German work called the Labyrinth, west of Lens.

June 28.—Italy broke diplomatic relations with Turkey.

Dominion freight liner Armenian sunk by Germans, 20 Americans lost.

June 30.—Russians began retreat from Vistula river in Poland.

July 7.—Twenty allied aeroplanes raided Bruges, destroying docks.

U. S. navy department seized German wireless plant at Sayville, L. I., for breaches of neutrality.

July 8.—Germany's reply to American note on submarine warfare unyielding in most important particulars.

July 9.—German forces in German Southwest Africa surrendered to General Botha.

British liner Orduna, bringing Americans home from Europe, attacked by German submarine with torpedo and shells.

July 18.—Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi sunk by Austrian submarine.

July 22.—American reply to Germany, reaffirming former stand, sent to Berlin.

Terrible massacres of Armenians by Turks reported.

July 25.—American steamer Leelanaw sunk by German submarine; crew saved.

July 27.—Austrians made air raid on Verona.

July 30.—Austrians occupied Lublin.

July 31.—Leyland liner Iberian sunk by German torpedo boat; seven of crew killed.

Aug. 2.—Mitau, capital of Courland, taken by Germans.

Aug. 3.—Great Britain flatly rejected American contentions against blockade.

Aug. 5.—Warsaw occupied by the Germans.

Aug. 6.—Ivangorod taken by Austro-Germans.

Aug. 9.—British cruiser India and destroyer Lynx sunk.

Turkish battleship Kheyr-Ed-Din Barbarossa sunk by submarine in Dardanelles.

Germans occupied Praga.

Zeppelins raided English east coast, killing 15; one Zeppelin destroyed.

Aug. 10.—U. S. rejected Austro-Hungarian views on shipment of war supplies.

Aug. 11.—British submarines entered Black sea and torpedoed the Breslau and Goeben.

Aug. 14.—British troopship Royal Edward sunk by submarine in Aegean sea; 900 lost.

Aug. 17.—Germans took fortress of Kovno.

Greek cabinet resigned and Venizelos was invited to form new ministry.

U. S. accepted German offer of compensation in Frye case.

Zeppelins raided British east coast, killing ten civilians.

Aug. 19.—White Star liner Arabic, Liverpool for Boston, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off Irish coast; 45 lost, including two Americans.

Aug. 20.—German fleet engaged Russian fleet in Gulf of Riga, each side losing several vessels.

Germans took Russian fortress of Novogeorgievsk

Aug 21.—Italy declared war on Turkey.

German cruiser sunk by British submarine in Baltic sea.

British seaplane sank loaded Turkish troopship in Sea of Marmora.

Germans captured Bielsk, Russia.

Aug. 23.—Germans occupied Russian fortress of Ossowetz.

Aug. 25.—Germans took Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk.

Aug. 26.—Germans captured Russian fortress o. Olita.

Germany declared the sinking of the Arabic, if done by German submarine, was decidedly condemned by the German government and full reparation would be made.

Aug. 31.—Adolphe Pegoud, noted French aviator, killed in action.

Germans took Russian fortress of Lutsk.

Sept. 2.—Germany offered to submit Lusitania and Arabic compensation claims to The Hague tribunal.

Russians evacuated Grodno.

Papers involving Dumba and Bernstorff taken by British from J. F. J. Archibald

Sept. 4.—Allan liner Hesperian torpedoed off Fastnet; 26 lost.

Sept. 9.—President Wilson demanded recall of Austrian Ambassador Dumba.

Germany declared it would pay no indemnity for Arabic deaths.

Zeppelins raided London, killing 20 and injuring 86.

Sept. 10.—Germany defended attack on Orduna, saying it tried to escape submarine.

Anglo-French financial commission arrived in America to arrange for loan of $500,000,000 to allies.

Sept. 15.—Russians checked Von Hindenburg's drive toward Riga and drove Austrians further back in Galicia.

Sept. 18.—Vilna evacuated by Russians.

Sept. 19.—British transport Ramazan sunk by submarine in Aegean sea; hundreds lost.

Sept. 22.—French aviators dropped 100 bombs on royal palace at Stuttgart and elsewhere in Wurtemberg.

Germans captured Ostrow, but bulk of Russian army in Vilna salient escaped.

Sept. 23.—Germany promised American ships carrying conditional contraband would not be sunk by submarines, and made other concessions.

Sept. 25.—Allies on western front began tremendous general attack on Germans.

Sept. 28.—American loan to allies, half a billion dollars at 5 per cent, announced.

Italian battleship Benedetto Brin destroyed by interior explosion; 246 lost.

Austria-Hungary recalled Ambassador Dumba.

Sept. 29.—Great battle in west without definite result.

Oct. 5.—Venizelos, Greek premier, resigned because the king opposed his program of aiding the allies.

Germany, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, disavowed the act of the submarine commander in sinking the Arabic and offered indemnity for two American lives lost; President Wilson accepted offer.

Oct. 7.—Four hundred thousand Austro-Germans began invasion of Serbia, crossing the Drina, Danube and Save rivers at many points

New Greek cabinet headed by Alexander Zaimis appointed.

Oct. 8.—Serbia declared war on Bulgaria.

Greek cabinet decided on policy of "benevolent neutrality" toward allies.

Oct. 9.—Fierce battle between Serbians and Austro-Germans along Drina river.

Belgrade captured by the Germans.

Oct. 10.—Six German naval officers interned at Norfolk, Va., disappeared.

Oct. 12.—Bulgaria began invasion of Serbia.

Fortress of Semendria taken by the Germans.

Germans executed Edith Cavell, British nurse, in Brussels.

Oct. 13.—Zeppelins bombarded London, killing 55 persons.

Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.

Oct. 15.—Great Britian declared war on Bulgaria.

France declared war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 19.—Italy declared war on Bulgaria.

Bulgarians cut Nish-Saloniki railroad at Vranva.

Oct. 22.—German drive on Riga was halted.

Germans defeated in bloody fight on Tahure hill, France.

Oct. 23.—Germany officially upheld execution of Edith Cavell.

British submarine sank German cruiser Prinz Adalbert near Labau.

Oct. 24.—British submarine sank Turkish transport Carmen in Sea of Marmora.

Germans drove back Russians northwest of Dvinsk.

Oct. 26.—Teutons and Bulgarians joined forces and moved south in Serbia.

British transport Marquette torpedoed in Aegean; 90 lost.

Oct. 28.—French cabinet resigned and Briand became premier.

Nov. 4.—Zaimis cabinet defeated in Greek chamber of deputies and resigned.

Nov. 5.—Bulgarians defeated French near Prilip but were beaten at Babuna pass.

German cruiser Undine sunk by British submarine.

Nov. 6.—Bulgarians captured Nish, opening through rail route for Teutons to Turkey.

King of Greece called M. Skouloudis to form new neutrality cabinet.

Nov. 9.—Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austrian submarine in Mediterranean; 200 lost, including some Americans.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Frauenlob torpedoed by British submarine in Baltic.

Nov. 12.—Churchill resigned from British cabinet to join the army in France.

Nov. 13.—Bulgarians and Germans drove Serbians out of Morava valley.

Nov. 14.—Austrian aeroplanes raided Verona, killing thirty.

Nov. 16.—U. S. called on Austria-Hungary to explain sinking of the Ancona.

Nov. 17.—Bulgarians outflanked Serbians in Babuna pass and French along Cerna river.

British hospital ship Anglia sunk by mine in English channel; 85 lost.

Austria formally denied blame for loss of life in sinking of the Ancona.

Goritz, under terrific bombardment, in flames in many places.

Nov. 20.—Germans occupied Novibazar.

German guardship sunk by Russian destroyers near Libau; 180 lost.

Nov. 25.—Germans captured thousands more Serbians and drove the northern army toward the frontier.

British advance on Bagdad repulsed by Turks.

Nov. 27.—Serbian government and the diplomatic corps arrived at Scutari.

Canadian government seized all high grade wheat in elevators from Fort William to Atlantic coast.

Dec. 1.—Teutons and Bulgarians pursued Serbs into Albania.

Dec. 2.—More Italians landed at Avlona

Monastir occupied by Austrians.

Managing Director Buenz and three other officials of Hamburg-American line in New York convicted of conspiracy to deceive and defraud U. S.

Dec. 3.—President Wilson asked Germany to recall Captain Boy-Ed, naval attache, and Captain von Papen, military attache of German embassy at Washington.

Foreign Minister Sonnino declared Italy would fight the war to the finish.

Dec. 4.—Unnamed American ship in Mediterranean sent wireless call saying it was attacked by submarine.

Roumania commandeered all foreign shipping in its harbors.

Henry Ford's peace crusaders sailed from New York.

Buenz, Koetter and Hochmeister, Hamburg-American line officials, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment; Poppinghause to one year.

Dec. 6.—Pope Benedict issued appeal for just and lasting peace.

British submarine sank Turkish destroyer and five other vessels in Sea of Marmora.

Roumania closed Danube to navigation.

Dec. 8.—U. S. asked Austria to disavow attack on the Ancona, punish the submarine commander and pay for deaths of Americans.

Dec. 9.—Allies driven from Serbia into Greece.

Dec. 10.—Kaiser recalled Boy-Ed and Von Papen.

Dec. 14.—U. S. demanded France release six Germans taken from American vessels.

Dec. 15.—Gen. Sir Douglas Haig succeeded Field Marshal French as British commander in France and Flanders.

Austria made unsatisfactory reply to note on Ancona.

Dec. 17.—Four Germans arrested in New York and Jersey City on charge of plotting to blow up Welland canal.

Dec. 20.—U. S. reply to Austrian note delivered at Vienna.

Dec. 22.—Artillery duel on western front.

Dec. 24.—Indecisive action in Gallipoli.

Dec. 26.—Allied aviators raided German posts in France.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1.—San Diego exposition opened.

Jan. 14.—Alabama legislature passed bill making the state dry after June 30.

Jan. 25.—President Wilson inaugurated first transcontinental telephone system by speaking directly to President Moore of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco.

Feb. 20.—Panama-Pacific fair opened at San Francisco.

March 5.—North Dakota legislature passed measure abolishing capital punishment.

March 11.—Rear Admirals Fletcher, Howard and Cowles appointed admirals under new law.

March 12.—Harry K. Thaw found not guilty of conspiracy.

April 3.—Census bureau announced population passed 100,000,000 mark.

April 19.—Barnes-Roosevelt libel case opened at Syracuse, N. Y.

U. S. Supreme court refused final appeal of Leo M. Frank, convicted of murder of Mary Phagan at Atlanta, Ga.

May 22.—Roosevelt given verdict in Barnes libel suit.

June 21.—Governor Slaton of Georgia commuted Leo Frank's sentence to life imprisonment and martial law was proclaimed around governor's home to protect him.

July 2.—Bomb explosion wrecked reception room on east side of capitol in Washington.

July 3.—J. P. Morgan shot twice by Frank Holt, who placed bomb in capitol at Washington.

July 5.—Twenty-nine killed and 1,110 injured in Independence day celebrations.

July 6.—Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, committed suicide in cell.

World's Christian Endeavor convention opened in Chicago.

July 10.—Robbers held up L. & N. train in Albama and got nearly $500,000.

July 12.—Thomas A. Edison made head of board of civilian inventors to advise navy department.

July 14.—Harry K. Thaw declared sane by jury.

Aug. 7.—Joe Cooper and Morris Keller killed in auto race at Des Moines.

Slide in Culebra cut blocked Panama canal.

Aug. 10.—Business men's army training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., opened.

Aug. 16.—Leo Frank taken from Georgia prison farm by mob and hanged.

Aug. 29.—Powder mills in Delaware and Massachusetts mysteriously blown up.

Sept. 20.—Citizens' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, opened.

Sept. 27.—G. A. R. national encampment opened in Washington.

Sept. 30.—Wireless phone message sent from Washington to Hawaii.

Oct. 1.—Six midshipmen dismissed and others punished at Annapolis for hazing.

Capt. E. R. Monfort, Cincinnati, elected commander in chief of G. A. R.

Oct. 4.—Mayor Thompson of Chicago ordered Sunday liquor selling stopped.

Oct. 6.—President Wilson announced his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington.

Dec. 4. — Panama-Pacific exposition closed.

Dec. 6.—Bishop Mundelein of Brooklyn appointed archbishop of Chicago.

Dec. 18.—President Wilson married Mrs. Norman Galt.

Dec. 28.—American Civic association met in Washington.

Convention of American Association for Labor Legislation opened in Washington.

FOREIGN

Jan. 1.—Revolutionists in Paraguay seized President Sherer.

Feb. 11.—Father Wladimir Ledochowski, a Russian Pole, was elected general of the Society of Jesus.

Feb. 23.—President Davilmar of Haiti fled the country.

March 23.—China acknowledged Japanese control over Southern Manchuria.

April 23.—Japan sent ultimatum to China.

Danish diet granted suffrage to women.

May 3.—China yielded to Japan's demands.

May 27.—Manuel de Arriaga, president of Portugal, resigned.

June 5.—Danish parliament adopted new constitution giving franchise to women.

July 27.—Revolutionists in Haiti killed President Guillaume, and proclaimed Dr. Rossalvo Bobro president.

July 28.—United States marines and bluejackets landed at Port Au Prince, Haiti, and took charge.

Aug. 12.—Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in eruption.

Gen. Dartinguenave elected president of Haiti by national assembly.

Sept. 17.—Word received from Vilhjalmar Stefansson, arctic explorer, who had been missing for year and a half.

Oct. 25.—Porter Charlton convicted at Como, Italy, of wife murder and given light sentence.

Nov. 10.—Emperor Yoshihito formally mounted the throne of Japan.

Dec. 3.—Epidemic of typhus in Mexico City reported.

Dec. 5.—Chinese rebels seized cruiser Chao-Ho at Shanghai and fought two other warships.

Dec. 6.—Pope held consistory and appointed seven cardinals.

Revolt at Shanghai suppressed.

Dec. 11.—Yan Shi-Kai accepted the throne of China.

Belgian munitions plant at Havre blew up; thousand killed and hurt.

Dec. 16.—Camille de Coppet elected president of Swiss republic.

DISASTERS

Jan. 13.—Thirty-eight thousand persons killed, 50,000 injured and many towns destroyed by earthquake in central Italy.

Feb. 10.—Manua islands in American Samoa devastated by hurricane.

March 2.—Explosion of gas, followed by fire, in Laland mines of New River & Pocahontas Coal Co. of Hinton, W. Va., entombed about 170 men.

March 25.—American submarine F-4 wrecked near Honolulu, 21 men lost.

April 4.—Great storm on Atlantic coast, 75 lives lost in wrecks.

April 13.—Coal mine accident in Japan fatal to 236.

April 30.—Fire destroyed more than half of Colon, Panama; loss $3,500,000.

May 22.—One hundred sixty-four persons killed and scores injured in railway wreck in England.

June 22.—Earthquakes in Imperial Valley, California, killed a number of persons and seriously damaged many towns.

July 24.—Steamer Eastland upset in Chicago river, 812 persons losing their lives.

July 29.—Typhoon at Shanghai killed 500 and loss was $5,000,000.

Aug. 3.—Erie, Pa., inundated by cloudburst, 27 lives lost and vast property damage.

Aug. 16.—Hurricane swept lower part of Texas, 250 dead and $18,000,000 property loss.

Sept. 27.—Explosion of car of gasoline wrecked Ardmore, Okla., killing 50.

Sept. 29.—Destructive gulf storm hit New Orleans and vicinity; 300 or more lives lost.

Oct. 28.—Twenty-one children burned to death in parochial school in Peabody, Mass.

Nov. 2.—Steamer Santa Clara lost near Astoria, Ore.; fifteen lost.

Nov. 10.—Gun plant of Bethlehem Steel company burned; loss $3,000,000.

Nov. 11.—Million dollar fire in war material plant of Roebling Sons company at Trenton, N. J.

Nov. 29.—Fire destroyed much of Avalon, Catalina island.

Explosion at Du Pont Powder company plant at Wilmington, Del., killed 31.

Dec. 9.—Hopewell, Va., Du Pont powder town, burned.

POLITICAL

Jan. 2.—Senate passed immigration bill with literacy test.

Jan. 6.—President Wilson declined for sixth time to support federal constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.

Jan. 12.—House of representatives by vote of 204 to 174 rejected Mondell resolution proposing enfranchisement of women.

Eighty Terre Haute men pleaded guilty to indictments charging conspiracy to corrupt the election of November 3, 1914

Jan. 28.—President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill because of the literacy test clause.

Feb. 5.—House passed naval appropriation bill with provision for two battleships.

Feb. 22.—President Wilson nominated as members of interstate trade commission Joseph E. Dacies of Wisconsin, Edward N. Hurley of Illinois, William J. Harris of Georgia, William H. Parry of Washington, and George Rublee of New Hampshire.

Feb. 23.—Senate passed army appropriation bill of $103,000,000 and house appropriated $6,000,000 for fortifications.

March 3.—Senate passed general deficiency appropriation bill carrying $8,092,872, and confirmed trade commission appointees except George Rublee.

Robert W. Woolley nominated as director of mint.

March 4.—Sixty-third congress adjourned.

March 15.—Samuel L. Rogers of North Carolina succeeded William J. Harris as director of census.

April 6.—William Hale Thompson, Republican, elected mayor of Chicago.

Mayor Roberts of Terre Haute. Ind., and 26 others found guilty of conspiracy in election.

June 8.—Secretary of State Bryan, disapproving the note to Germany, resigned.

June 21.—Supreme court annulled "grandfather clause" aimed at negro suffrage.

June 22.—One hundred twenty-eight Indianapolis city officials and politicians, including Thomas Taggart, indicted for election fraud conspiracy.

June 23.—Robert Lansing made secretary of state.

Aug. 28.—Frank L. Polk made counselor of U. S. state department.

Sept. 14.—South Carolina adopted statewide prohibition.

Oct. 19.—Woman suffrage defeated in New Jersey.

Nov. 2.—Suffrage defeated in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania; Republicans carried Massachusetts, electing S W. McCall governor; new constitution rejected by New York; prohibition defeated in Ohio; A. O. Stanley, Dem., elected governor of Kentucky, and E. C. Harrington, Dem., of Maryland.

Dec. 6.—Sixty-fourth congress assembled; Clark re-elected speaker of house.

Dec. 7.—Democratic national committee selected St. Louis for convention of June 14, 1916.

Republicans won generally in Massachusetts town elections.

Dec. 14.—Reublican national convention set for June 7 in Chicago.

Dec. 17.—Henry P. Fletcher nominated ambassador to Mexico.

FINANCIAL

Jan. 16.—President Wilson ordered federal inquiry into high price of wheat.

March 9.—Goulds lost control of Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system.

March 13.—Dayton Cash Register case Lower court reversed and remanded for new trial by U. S. circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati.

March 16.—Trade commission organized at Washington, Joseph R. Davies, Wisconsin, chairman.

March 16.—Charles C. McChord elected chairman interstate commerce commission vice James S. Harlan.

April 3.—International Mercantile Marine company put in receiver's hands.

April 9.—J. B. Greenhut company, New York department store, failed for $12,000,000.

April 21.—Receivers appointed for Rock Island railroad company.

May 15.—Interstate commerce commission decided railroads owning and operating steamship lines on great lakes must give them up.

May 24.—Pan American financial conference opened in Washington.

Aug. 11.—Interstate commerce commission denied most of requests of western roads for increased freight rates.

Aug. 12.—Interstate commerce commission ordered big reductions in freight rates on anthracite coal.

Aug. 17.—Interstate commerce commission found Moore-Reid syndicate guilty of plundering Rock Island road and throwing it into a receivership for its own purpose.

Aug. 24.—Eastman Kodak company declared a monopoly in restraint of trade by federal court at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 1.—U. S. court at Philadelphia ordered moving picture trust to dissolve.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 2.—Karl Goldmark, famous composer, in Vienna.

Jan. 5.—Mme. Jeanne Gerville-Reache, opera star, at New York.

Jan. 10.—Marshall P. Wilder, author and humorist, at St. Paul.

Feb. 4.—Mrs. M. E. Braddon, English novelist.

Feb. 5.—Edward Tilden, Chicago packer.

Feb. 12.—James Creelman, war correspondent, in Berlin.

Fanny Crosby, famous blind hymn writer, in Bridgeport, Conn.

Feb. 16.—Emil Charles Waldteufel, French composer, at Paris.

Feb. 18.—Frank James, once notorious bandit, at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

March 12.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.

Count Sergius Julovich Witte, in Petrograd.

March 14.—Aviator Lincoln Beachey dropped 3,000 feet to death at San Francisco.

March 15.—Walter Crane, artist, lecturer, writer, in London, aged seventy.

Capt. Henry King, editor St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

March 20.—Charles Francis Adams, publicist and historian, in Washington.

March 24.—Morgan Robertson, author, at Atlantic City.

March 31.—Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild, in London.

April 6.—Lyman B. Glover, theatrical manager, at Chicago.

Curtis Guild, Jr., former governor of Massachusetts, at Boston.

April 7.—F. Hopkinson Smith, engineer, artist and author, in New York.

April 13.—William R. Nelson, editor Kansas City Star, at Kansas City.

April 16.—Former United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island.

April 18.—Baron Herbert de Reuter, managing director of Reuter's Telegram company, committed suicide in England.

May 2.—Ex-Congresman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine in New York.

June 29.—O'Donovan Rossa, Irish patriot, in New York.

July 2.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, in Paris.

July 10.—Archbishop James E. Quigley of Chicago, at Buffalo.

July 12.—Col. A. J. Blethen, publisher Seattle Times.

July 13.—Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of federal bureau of mines, at Denver.

July 16.—St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

July 17.—Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, noted actress.

July 26.—Sir James Augustus Henry Murray, editor of Oxford English dictionary.

Aug. 4.—Maarten Maartens, novelist, in Zeist, Holland.

Aug. 6.—Gen. B. F. Tracy, former secretary of navy, at New York.

Aug. 9.—George Fitch, editor and humorist, at Berkeley, Cal.

Aug. 17.—Brig. Gen. John C. Black, Civil war veteran, former congressman at large from Illinois and former president of U. S. civil service commission, at Chicago.

Aug. 19.—Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college, at Rome.

Aug. 20.—Dr. Paul Erlich, discoverer of salvarsan, at Bad Homburg.

Dr. C. J. Finlay, who discovered yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes, at Havana, Cuba.

Aug. 28.—John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, at Hingham, Mass.

Sept. 9.—Albert G. Spalding in San Diego, Cal.

Sept. 11.—Sir William C. Van Horne, former president Canadian Pacific railroad.

William Sprague, war governor of Rhode Island and former senator.

Sept. 21.—Anthony Comstock, vice crusader, at Summit, N. J.

Sept. 26.—J. Keir Hardie, British labor leader, at Glasgow.

Oct. 7.—Rt. Rev. Robert Codman, Episcopal bishop of Maine, at Boston.

Oct. 9.—Daniel M. Houser, publisher of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Oct. 11.—Henri Fabre, French entomologist.

Oct. 16.—Sir Lionel Carden, British diplomat, in London.

Oct. 25.—Paul Hervieu, French dramatic author.

Oct. 30.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian statesman, at Bexley Heath, England.

Oct. 31.—Blanche Walsh, actress, at Cleveland, O.

Nov. 1.—E. W. Pretorius, publisher of St. Louis Times, committed suicide.

Herman Ridder, publisher New York Staats Zeitung, at New York.

Lewis Waller, noted actor, in London.

Nov. 6.—P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia financier.

Nov. 9.—E. S. Willard, noted actor, in London.

Nov. 14.—Booker T. Washington, noted negro educator, at Tuskegee, Ala.

Nov. 16.—Former Senator Julius C. Burrows at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dec. 4.—August Pitou, actor and playwright, at Hobesound, Fla.

Dec. 5.—Gen. Jesus Rabi, hero of Cuban wars, at Santiago.

Edward Smith, president American Shipbuilding company, at Buffalo.

Dec. 9.—Stephen Phillips, English poet.

Dec. 10.—Lt. Col. C. S. Bromwell, head of army engineer corps in Hawaii, committed suicide.

Abraham Gruber, prominent New York politician.

Dec. 12.—Former U. S. Senator F. M Cockrell at Washington.

Earl of Glasgow at Fairline, Scotland.

Dec. 15.—Viscount Alverstone, former lord chief justice of Great Britain.

INDUSTRIAL

March 8.—Chicago building contractors locked out 900 union lathers.

April 15.—Great building strike declared in Chicago.

April 30.—Federal board of arbitration awarded slight wage increase to enginemen of 98 western railroads.

Bridge and structural iron workers of Chicago struck.

June 13.—Great street car strike in Chicago.

June 16.—Chicago street car strike ended by arbitration agreement.

June 25.—Shut down of Chicago's building construction industry ordered because of strike.

July 10.—Chicago's building trade strike and lockout settled.

July 16.—Employees of Chicago surface lines won big victory in arbitration award.

July 20.—Strike and rioting at Bayonne plant of Standard Oil Co.

July 27.—Standard Oil strike at Bayonne, N. J., ended.

Sept. 27.—Twenty-five thousand Chicago garment makers called out on strike.

Dec. 3.—Fifty-four Chicago labor leaders indicted for conspiracy, extortion and malicious mischief.

MEXICO

Jan. 5.—Carranza forces under Obregon stormed and captured Puebla, and took Gen. Angeles prisoner.

Jan. 27.—Provisional President Garza and his government fled from Mexico City to Cuernavaca.

Jan. 28.—Carranza forces under General Obregon occupied Mexico City.

Feb. 11.—Carranza expelled Jose Caro, Spanish minister, from Mexico.

March 9.—Seven battleships ordered from Guantanamo to Vera Cruz.

March 12.—Carranza evacuated Mexico City and Zapata entered. John B. McManus, American, killed by Zapatistas while American flag floated over his house.

April 12.—Villa forces defeated near Jarita, losing 500 killed.

Victoriano Huerta landed at New York.

June 6.—Carranza armies led by Obregon defeated Villa and took Leon after battle lasting five days.

June 27.—Victoriano Huerta arrested in New Mexico on charge of inciting another Mexican revolution.

Aug. 5.—Diplomats from Latin America in Washington conferred on Mexico situation.

Aug. 8.—Six Mexican bandits killed and three Americans wounded in battle at Norias ranch, north of Brownsville, Tex.

Aug. 16.—Armed Mexicans crossed Rio Grande near Mercedes, Tex., and attacked outpost of American cavalrymen, killing Corporal Wilman.

Aug. 19.—Villa accepted Pan-America proposition for peace conference.

Aug. 30.—Gen. Pascual Orozco, noted Huerta leader, killed while leading raid in Texas.

Sept. 17.—Eighteen Mexicans shot in two fights between U. S. regulars and Carranza soldiers.

Oct. 9.—Recognition of Carranza recommended by Secretary Lansing and Latin-American diplomats.

Oct. 19.—Mexican bandits robbed a train in Texas, killing three Americans; posse killed ten Mexicans for alleged complicity in the crime.

Carranza formally recognized as president of Mexico by United States, and six Latin-American governments.

Nov. 3.—Villa's army withdrew from siege of Agua Prieta.

Dec. 18.—Villa gave up fight against Carranza.

SPORTING

Jan. 5.—Federal league filed suit against National and American leagues, charging violation of Sherman antitrust act.

Jan. 28.—American association was made a major baseball league.

April 5.—Jess Willard won heavyweight championship by knocking out Jack Johnson in 26th round at Havana, Cuba.

May 31.—Ralph De Palma won 500-mile auto race at Indianapolis, breaking all records.

July 5.—Wisconsin university won conference athletic meet.

June 19.—Jerome Travers won national amateur golf championship.

June 25.—Yale beat Harvard in regatta at New London.

June 26.—Dario Resta, driving Peugeot car, won 500-mile race at Chicago, averaging 97.6 miles an hour.

June 28.—Cornell won intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie.

July 17.—Olympic cup won by Chicago golf team at Cleveland.

July 24.—Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago won western amateur golf championship

Aug. 19.—Tom McNamara, Boston, won western open golf championship at Chicago.

Aug. 20.—Louis B. Clarke won Grand American trapshooting handicap at Chicago.

Gil Anderson in a Stutz won Elgin road race, breaking all records.

Sept. 4.—Robert Gardner of Chicago won American amateur golf championship.

Sept. 7.—W. M Johnston of California won national tennis championship.

Sept. 11.—Packy McFarland defeated Mike Gibbons in ten round bout at New York.

Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia won women's national amateur golf championship at Chicago.

Oct. 9.—Gil Anderson in a Stutz won Astor cup race at Sheepshead Bay speedway, averaging 102.6 miles an hour for 350 miles.

Oct. 13.—Boston American league team won world championship from Philadelphia National league team.

Dec. 18.—Baseball war ended, Federal league quitting.

Everyone Should Drink Hot Water in the Morning

Wash away all the stomach, liver, and bowel poisons before breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside; no sour bile to coat your tongue and sicken your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headache, colds, rheumatism or gassy, acid stomach, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do, says a well-known physician.

To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your druggist or at the store. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except a sourish tinge which is not unpleasant. Drink phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became saturated with an accumulation of body poisons, begin this treatment and above all, keep it up! As soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and purifying, so limestone phosphate and hot water before breakfast, act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.—Adv.

**Swiss Develop Toy Industry.

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

The Bosporus is about 17 miles long with a breadth of a third of a mile to two miles.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Discharged.

"What's the new office boy's name."

"Gunn."

"Fire him."

'Nother Labor Union.

Heiny—I see by the papers this morning there was another 'tie-up' on one of the western railways yesterday.

Omar—That so? What was the cause?

Heiny—Oh, a silly couple thought it would be romantic to get married in a parlor car.

CARE FOR YOUR HAIR

Frequent Shampoos With Cuticura Soap Will Help You. Trial Free.

Precede shampoo by touches of Cuticura Ointment if needed to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Nothing better for the complexion, hair, hands or skin than these super-creamy emollients. Also as preparations for the toilet.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Domestic Drama.

"Where are the papers?" he demanded.

She looked him fearlessly in the eye. "I have hidden them," she said calmly.

"Woman! You dare to defy me? Produce those papers instantly, or I—"

"That will do, Henry. Sit down and eat your breakfast, and I'll give you the morning papers after you are through. I'm tired of seeing you so absorbed in the war news in the morning that you haven't time to say a word to me or the children."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

How He Dscribed It.

The newly arrived citizen from Italy was trying his best to buy a colander, but could not make the clerk understand what he wanted. The clerk showed him several kinds of pans, but at each he shook his head. Finally he got an idea.

"Giv-a me dis-a kind," he said. "Ze water go ahead, ze macaroni stop."

TAKE SALTS TO FLUSH KIDNEYS IF BACK HURTS

Says Too Much Meat Forms Uric Acid Which Clogs the Kidneys and Irritates the Bladder.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—Adv.

Diverting the Funds.

"Jack's father sent him money to hire a tutor."

"Well?"

"He hired a chauffeur—said that was the kind of tooter he needed."

The Lack.

"Ah, Jones, are you here?"

"You don't need an answer; you need an oculist."

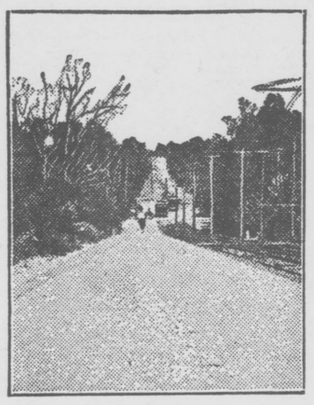
PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

FEDERAL AID FOR HIGHWAYS

Public Sentiment Is Strong for Law to Authorize Government Help in Road Improvement.

Public sentiment throughout the United States is overwhelmingly in favor of federal aid in highway improvement, as shown in the report recently made to congress by the joint committee on federal aid. It is no longer a question of the desirability of a national law providing for such governmental help in creating a national system of good roads, nor of the constitutionality of such an act, but of deciding upon a measure the provisions of which shall be framed so carefully that when enacted into law it will be so equitable and effective that it will remain practically unchanged for many years and be a credit to the congress that enacts it.

In its report the committee gives many reasons for recommending national participation in the good roads movement and clearly indicates that



Vitrified Brick for Paving Country Roads.

no doubt exists in the minds of the members that a federal aid law soon will be passed, although members did not agree upon any particular plan or bill to be presented to congress.

Federal aid is justified not only because past methods, including state participation in road building, have proved inadequate, but because the activity of the government would emphasize the importance of better roads, establish higher standards, and to some extent shift the burden of expense from the rural resident to the city dweller.

Although under federal aid city residents would contribute two-thirds of the money to be expended, and all would be spent on rural roads outside of incorporated cities and villages, no opposition has been heard to it on the ground that it would place an unjust burden on the city resident, who, while only indirectly benefited, appreciates the value of good roads to the community and the benefits that all will enjoy.

WORK OF MAINTAINING ROADS

People in Many States Spending Much Money for Improvement, but Overlook Needed Care.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of maintenance in connection with the work of improving the roads. The people in nearly all the states are filled with enthusiasm for road improvement and are spending enormous sums of money in the construction of superb roads; and yet almost without exception they are making little provision to care for the roads after they are built. This is true not only in the various counties, but under many of our state highway departments.

To maintain the roads in good condition year after year requires a considerable annual outlay, but this outlay is infinitely less than the loss which must fall upon the people eventually if they allow their roads to go to utter ruin. The thing for all advocates of good roads to do is to urge continuous, systematic maintenance and the setting aside every year of an amount per mile estimated by the engineer in charge to be sufficient for the proper maintenance of the road—a course which must make for economy and efficiency.

Get Roads In Shape.

Use the drag to get roads into the best possible shape for winter. They may be bad enough at best, but proper work will help greatly.

Profit in Road Dragging.

Good roads save money because:

They cheapen transportation to the markets.

They reduce the drain upon capital invested in horses.

They prevent waste of time, and "time is money."

They add to the joy of living, and joy adds to the effectiveness of life.

Good roads may be had by dragging.

Great Road Improver.

The King drag is the great road improver.

Good Road Sentiment.

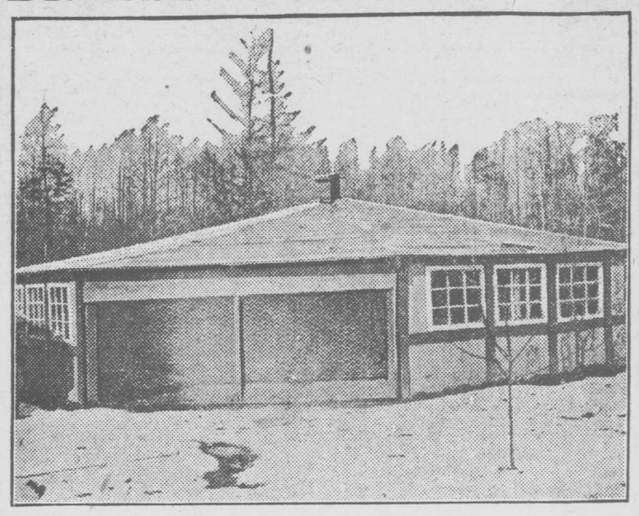
There is no reason why it should be so, but a seven-passenger touring car can inspire much more good road sentiment than a well-worn farm wagon and a yoke of oxen.—Houston Post.

Bad Roads Help Russia.

Bad roads may have been a protection to Russia, but Americans never expect their roads to be used by an enemy.

Loose collars cause more lame shoulders on horses than tight ones.

HEALTH OF CHICKENS IN COLD WEATHER



Open-Front Chicken House for an Exposed Lot.

Grit, charcoal and green food in addition to the regular grains, will be found necessary to keep the flock in the best condition. The best poultry breeders know that the fowl on free range will probably obtain plenty of grit but they keep it before the birds at all times as it is not expensive and they wish to be sure that every hen receives the proper amount to keep her strong and well.

Clean out the poultry house at least once each week. We have found, says a writer in an exchange, that scattering a few shovelfuls of garden soil under the roosts is a first-class method of saving the manure. The dropping boards are then easy to clean and the soil, according to experiment station reports, will fix the nitrogen in the manure and make it more valuable for spreading back on the garden. A frequent cleaning of the house results in a healthier flock as birds cannot prosper and roost in an atmosphere saturated with devitalizing gases.

The hay chaff from the barn floor should be dumped into the poultry house. The hens will like it and if you dump a few bushels on the poultry house floor in the evening you will find them scratching and singing the next morning and working up the kind of appetite which means a good feeder and a good producer.

Plan to improve your poultry plant whenever possible and you will note a general improvement in the health and appearance of your fowls. The improvements may consist of larger ranges, cleaner houses, stronger and more vigorous males, plenty of dusting places, and sufficient shade. All of these improvements will make you a real poultry farmer and the health of your flock will in direct proportion increase your receipts from both eggs and stock.

To keep fowls healthy never feed them so-called egg foods which are only patent condiments suitable to inflame the organs and reduce the real value of the bird. Some of them may seem to stimulate the hens for a while but the stimulation is unnatural and of very temporary value. Pepper is not good for poultry and also may inflame the organs. The poultry breeders who are successful stick to the balanced rations of good substantial foodstuffs and do not experiment with "patent medicines."

The open-front poultry house seems like the most practical method of housing poultry that has been devised. It insures a plentiful supply of fresh air for the birds and prevents drafts. I have never seen an open-front house that seemed damp if it was properly cleaned and the houses with glass windows nearly always seem damp and close. The open-front house costs less money and is the only sure way of keeping the flock in good condition.

SOME GOOD POULTRY ADVICE

Exercise Afforded Hens in Scratching Through Chaff Will Stimulate Egg Production.

The chaff that accumulates in the barn loft makes excellent scratch material for the hens. The hens will find much to eat in this rubbish, and the exercise they get in scratching through it will stimulate egg-production.

A hen that has recovered from a serious disease, such as roup, should be marked in order to be certain that she does not get in the breeding pens. A hen that has had roup will likely be deficient in vitality.

A good and cheap method of supplying grit is to dump a load or two of gravel in the poultry yard.

The egg-eating habit may result through careless feeding of egg-shells. Before feeding the shells should be pulverized. A good method is to brown the half shells in an oven, when they pulverize easily.

A good method of feeding cabbage is to suspend the heads to the roof with string, thus compelling the hens to jump for every bite they get.

Turnips, pumpkins, small potatoes and parings are greatly relished by the hens when cooked, mixed with the mash and fed steaming hot.

The perches should be on a level. When built one above another—step fashion—the hens will fight for the higher perches. Cedar wood makes good perches. Lice and mites do not like the odor of cedar.

In feeding milk to poultry it should be fed either always sweet or always sour. Changing from one to the other will result in digestive troubles.

If the dropping boards are not cleaned go through the houses each morning and sprinkle dry loam or sifted coal ashes over the dropping voided during the night. This will not only keep down odors, but will prevent the valuable portion of the manure—ammonia—from escaping through evaporation.

Cut clover and cut alfalfa are excellent substitutes for green food. These foods are rich in protein and the mineral matter necessary for the formation of bone and egg shell. One hundred pounds of clover contains sufficient lime to form the shells for seventeen dozen eggs.

DIE IN MYSTERIOUS MANNER

Many Reasons Assigned for Mortality Among Poultry Flocks Other Than That of Disease.

So often chickens die in a mysterious manner, both the young and old flocks—some members of each at least. The owner is puzzled and looks about for a name of this strange disease, often seeking advice abroad. Perhaps he gets an answer that might fit the symptoms, perhaps he does not, and wonders why his fowls died after all of his caution and care.

Chickens die of many things and for many reasons other than disease. Young chickens especially will eat many things the old ones may not touch. For instance, young chickens will eat toadstools, and these grow thick and fast in manure piles and other places where chickens dig. Toadstools will kill, finally. The chicks act sick, lose flesh rapidly, mope about, get dizzy when trying to walk, then die.

Unless you have definite symptoms of certain diseases, always look about first for the reason of sickness in fowls from something they have eaten.

RIGHT CARE DURING WINTER

Important to Have Poultry Houses Well Ventilated, So as to Furnish Fresh, Pure Air.

Most poultry diseasse are contagious, and after they once get firmly established are hard to break and successfully eradicate. Most of these diseases occur during the winter and early spring, when the fowls are confined and cannot get out and run where they please, on account of rainy and cold weather.

It is important that their houses be well ventilated, so as to furnish fresh, pure air at all times; for if they are compelled to breathe impure air which arises from the filth of the henhouse, which is bound to accumulate, they will be apt to contract some disagreeable disease which may prove costly before cured.

Culling the Flock.

Weaklings should never be tolerated. Kill and bury the runts and crowheads. Roup is infectious and the weaklings are the ones to first become infected.

DESTROY ALL INSECT PESTS

Renew All Nests and Dust Pullets and Hens With Powder to Effectually Eradicate Vermin.

(By A. C. SMITH, Poultryman, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

Refill the nests with straw or excelsior, and dust the pullets and hens thoroughly with insect powder. Repeat this application in a week or ten days, for the nests especially.

This should effectually destroy all body lice and these pests should not bother the birds for some time, especially if in addition to the dust bath a handful of sulphur or insect powder is put into each nest.

Clean Quarters.

Which means freedom from insect pests, clean floor, new earth if the floor is of dirt, regular cleaning, not necessarily daily.

Fatten Poultry for Market.

It never pays to send to market thin, poor poultry. Always fatten it up with plenty of good corn.

Sitters and Non-Sitters.

What did people do who kept the non-sitting breeds before incubators were invented? Well, the majority kept two breeds, sitters and non-sitters, and kept them separated, or kept the old hens of the non-sitting breeds. These will brood at times.

Foolish Changes of Breeds.

Stick to one breed. It is only folly to be changing breeds continually in grading—only an incongruous mixture can result from such practice. When you start to grade up to one breed stick to it and use the best stock you can find of that breed.

Sour Feeds Destructive.

Sour feeds are destructive to the flock. Don't give them under any circumstances. Fresh, clean feed, whether grain or mash, is the better for poultry. If wet mashes are not kept sweet, better to give it perfectly dry.

Have you a silo? Those who have tried it claim good results from giving fine cut silage as a green feed.

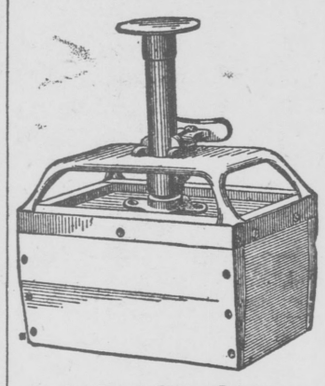
DAIRY FACTS

MAKING BUTTER FOR MARKET

Among Other Things Necessary Is Up-to-Date Equipment — Absolute Cleanliness Is Essential.

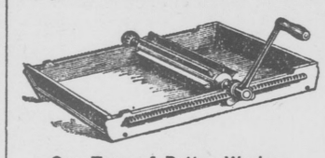
As the great body of farmers more and more take up the production and sale of milk to be shipped out of the country, there will be an ever-widening opportunity for those who prefer to do that kind of work, and are competent to do it, to make butter for sale in town and even right around among their neighbors.

There are some parts of the country which dispose of nearly all their milk



One-Pound Butter Printer.

to the condensaries or else sell it for shipment to the large business and residence sections. This, of course, makes it practically impossible for any farmer who follows this method of marketing his milk to make or secure butter enough for his own home use. It is a serious handicap sometimes, and prevents the use of dairy butter in



One Type of Butter Worker.

great measure, forcing people to use imitations of butter, much as they dislike to do so.

One young farmer is making a good thing of it, producing choice dairy butter, putting it up in prints or jars as desired by his customers.

A few things need all the time to be in the mind of the man who sets out to do a business of this kind. First, the necessary up-to-date equipment; second, the ability to make good butter; third, absolute cleanliness at every step; fourth, good butter cows, and fifth, cold water for washing and otherwise caring for butter.

DAIRY COWS REQUIRE SALT

Important Item Often Overlooked in Management of Herd—Essential to Health of Cattle.

(By E. V. ELLINGTON, Professor of Dairying, Idaho Experiment Station.)

An important item that is often overlooked in the management of the dairy herd is the necessity of providing salt in the ration of the cow. All animals that consume large quantities of vegetable food require salt. Babcock, of the Wisconsin experiment station, found in his experimental work that the cattle, when deprived of salt, became emaciated and were of low vitality and finally suffered a complete breakdown. He recommended that they should be fed three-fourths of an ounce per day live weight with an additional 6-10 ounce for each 20 pounds of milk produced.

While salt may be provided in the daily ration by mixing it with the grain, an equally satisfactory method in practice is to keep it in a convenient place where the animals may have ready access to it when they so desire. It may be used in the form of rock salt or placed in boxes in the feed lot. However, it should be borne in mind that salt is very essential to the economical handling and health of dairy cattle.

TWO SIRES FOR DAIRY HERD

Plan Is Advocated by Minnesota Expert for Purpose of Eradicating Infectious Abortion.

(By DR. M. H. REYNOLDS, Minnesota Agricultural College.)

We do not encourage anyone to think that there is an easy, quick or sure method of eradicating infectious abortion from a herd of cattle. Success usually involves a very considerable amount of work and trouble, although the money expense is not large.

It is a very good plan to keep two sires for breeding service in a valuable herd affected with this trouble. One sire should be used exclusively with infected or suspected animals and the other with those that are quite certainly uninfected. This is unquestionably more effective than disinfection before and after service.

Up-to-Date Methods.

Belong to a dairy cattle breeders' association, a cow-testing association and every organization that will help to keep you posted and in touch with the best up-to-date methods of managing your dairy herd.

Money in Soiling System.

Does it pay to pasture cows? A New York man has made money by the soiling system, keeping his cows up, and growing the forage to be fed to them—green in summer and silage in winter.

Best Place for Youngsters.

Give the calves and young things the warmest and sunniest corners of the barn. Their quarters must be clean, dry and light, and well ventilated, but with no drafts.

ANURIC!

The Newest Discovery in Chemistry

This is a recent discovery of Dr. Pierce, who is head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Experiments at Dr. Pierce's Hospital for several years proved that there is no other eliminator of uric acid that can be compared to it. For those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation—as backache, scalding urine and frequent urination, as well as sediment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, it is simply wonderful how surely "Anuric" acts. The best of results are always obtained in cases of acute rheumatism in the joints, in gravel and gout, and invariably the pains and stiffness which so frequently and persistently accompany the disease rapidly disappear.

Go to your nearest drug store and simply ask for a 50-cent package of "Anuric" manufactured by Dr. Pierce, or even write Dr. Pierce for a large trial package (10c). If you suspect kidney or bladder trouble, send him a sample of your water and describe symptoms. Dr. Pierce's chemist will examine it, then Dr. Pierce will report to you without fee or charge.

NOTE.—"Anuric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid, and is a harmless but reliable chemical compound that may be safely given to children, but should be used only by grown-ups who actually wish to restore their kidneys to perfect health, by conscientiously using one box—or more in extreme cases—as "Anuric" (thanks to Dr. Pierce's achievement) is by far the most perfect kidney and bladder corrector obtainable.

HE WANTED TO LIVE IN CITY

Trials of Farmer Who Moved to Town and Was Sorry He Made the Change.

In Farm and Fireside is the story of a farmer who sold his property to live in the city, because his city friends "wore good clothes, had money jingling in their pockets, went to the movies, belonged to clubs, and enjoyed a yearly vacation." He found, however, that the city man pays dearly for these luxuries.

"We came to know," he said, "that it was just as hard for the city man to get up at seven o'clock in the morning as it was for the country man to get up at five. Why so? Because he must not relax; he is ever on duty. He may smile at this person and at that person. He dares not notice anybody's peculiarities, or oddities or unreasonableness. The result is he must find his relaxation in the evening; therefore, the family rarely gets to bed before ten or eleven o'clock, and seven in the morning finds him just as sleepy and far less refreshed than five found him on the farm.

"We found going to work for somebody else every day in the year, except Sunday and perhaps a two weeks' vacation, under somebody else as manager, didn't exactly suit our country spirit of freedom. We came to know that our friends saved scarcely a cent; and, furthermore, one couldn't exactly see how they were extravagant. In the city it seems unbelievably hard to separate luxuries from necessities."

Eye to Business.

The Agent—I am selling a remarkable combination kitchen utensil.

Housewife—What is it for?

"See this little blade?"

"Yes."

"That's a can opener."

"Indeed?"

"And this hook is an appliance for lifting pans from the fire."

"What's this?"

"That's a tack puller."

"But suppose I want the girl to open a can of soup and my husband to pull some tacks while I attend to the pans on the stove?"

"Easiest thing in the world. All you have to do is to buy three of the utensils. Anything else, please?"—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

More Cheerful Topic.

"Don't you like to read about life in foreign countries?" asked the enthusiastic young woman.

"Well, that depends," answered Mr. Dubwaite, thoughtfully, "on a number of particulars."

"Yes?"

"Just at present life in foreign countries is so full of horrors that I much prefer to read about life here at home."

A Wife's Work.

"I'm afraid Dubwaite is inclined to look down on his fellow man."

"Oh, that isn't his fault."

"No?"

"He was as modest a fellow as you ever met until he married Mrs. Dubwaite. She's made him think he's a celebrity."

A Question.

Nurse—The new patient in our ward is light-headed.

Doctor—Delirious or blonde?

LACK OF MONEY
Was a Godsend in This Case.

It is not always that a lack of money is a benefit.

A lady in Ark. owes her health to the fact that she could not pay in advance the fee demanded by a specialist to treat her for stomach trouble. In telling of her case she says:

"I had been treated by four different physicians during 10 years of stomach trouble. Lately I called on another who told me he could not cure me; that I had neuralgia of the stomach. Then I went to a specialist who told me I had catarrh of the stomach and said he could cure me in four months, but would have to have his money down. I could not raise the necessary sum and in my extremity I was led to quit coffee and try Postum.

"The results have been magical. I now sleep well at night, something I had not done for a long time; the pain in my stomach is gone and I am a different woman.

"Every time I had tried to stop coffee I suffered from severe headaches, so I continued to drink it, although I had reason to believe it was injurious to me. But when I had Postum to shift to it was different.

"To my surprise I did not miss coffee when I began to drink Postum.

"Coffee had been steadily and surely killing me and I didn't fully realize what was doing it until I quit and changed to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Sensitive.

Every seat in the trolley was occupied when a group of women got in. Going through the car to collect the fares, the conductor noticed a man asleep. Seizing him by the shoulder, he proceeded to shake him back to a state of consciousness.

"Wake up!" shouted the conductor.

"I wasn't asleep," said the passenger.

"Not asleep," snapped the conductor. "Then what did you have your eyes closed for?"

"It was because of the crowded condition of the car," explained the passenger. "I just hate to see women standing."

Ec-Zene Kills Eczema.
Let us prove it. Take no substitute. If your Druggist does not have it, write to Ec-Zene Co., St. Paul, Minn.—Adv.

No Faddism.

"Do you believe in telepathy?"

"No; our doctor is a good old allopath."

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

A muscle from a frog's leg is utilized by a French inventor to receive and record wireless signals.

More than half the newspapers published in the world are printed in the English language.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

A woman is always perfectly sure she is in the right until it comes to backing her opinion with real money

The moral of a dog's tail always points to the past.

It's Foolish to Suffer

You may be brave enough to stand backache, or headache, or dizziness. But if, in addition, urination is disordered, look out! If you don't try to fix your sick kidneys, you may fall into the clutches of kidney trouble before you know it. But if you live more carefully and help your kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills, you can stop the pains you have and avoid future danger as well.

A Virginia Case

J. R. Brownie, 501 Lee St., Berkley, Va., says: "My kidneys gave out and I had to stop work. I steadily got worse and had hemorrhages. My back ached as though it was broken and my condition got so bad that the doctor gave me up. When almost in despair, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they restored me to good health. I owe my life to them."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rheumacide

The Reliable Remedy for lumbago, gout and **RHEUMATISM**

GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE

For sale by all druggists

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

A DOCTOR'S prescription for children. Checks cough, cold, croup, whooping cough and measles' cough. Most effective and reliable remedy a mother can give.

PLEASANT TO TAKE. PRICE, 25 CTS.

Made of purest drugs to be had. Cuts a child's suffering short.

20,624,246 BOTTLES SOLD.

FREE TEST Write A. C. Meyer & Co. Mention paper. Balto., Md.

IF YOU HAVE

Malaria or Piles, Sick Headache, Costive Bowels, Dumb Ague, Sour Stomach, and Belching; if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite,

Tutt's Pills

will remedy these troubles. Price, 25 cents.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

Men and Women Earn $10 to $40 weekly selling our household specialties. Quick sellers; many repeat orders; experience unnecessary. Particulars free. AGENTS SUPPLY HOUSE, Geneva, N. Y.

RICH FLORIDA TRUCK FARM 50 acres; good home, every convenience. Price $1,800. Write Malcolm Sharp, Madison, N.B.

Independence awaits you! Have dimes coming in every mail; samples and particulars for dime. Lee, 269 Stone St., Spokane, Wash.

Men and Women Why look for a job? Make more money selling our home necessities. Catalog free. Russell-King, Salem, O.

Stammering and Stuttering permanently cured. Personal treatment or by mail. Address Voice Institute, Lynchburg, Va.

TOWNSEND

The Bratton property on Main street, formerly owned by W. H. Reyolds, has been sold to J. Walter Moore, near St. Georges, who will occupy it in the spring and will open a department store.

George H. Wiggins owner of Harmon Mill has installed new machinery, and will start business soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Reynolds gave a dinner at their home on Tuesday, in honor of her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Outten and family also William P. Wilson and family.

Miss Laura Heavelow, of Newark, and sister Mrs. Amelia Thornton, of Wilmington, visited Oliver Foraker and wife several days of the past week.

Mrs. Clara Knotts, who has been spending a month with relatives near Wilmington, is now the guest of Frank Boggs and wife, near Clayton.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonza Whittock, of near Odessa, were entertained Firday by his sister Mrs. Ida West.

Mrs. Emma Finley is spending some time with her son and daughter, Archie Finley and family and Mrs. John Townsend, Jr., in Philadelphia.

Miss Lillian Hart spent the week-end as the guest of Miss Edith McDougle, at Richardson Park, McCabe Parsonage.

Miss Bessie Savine, of this town, and Mr. George Hughes, of Wilmington, were quietly married last week by Rev. Warren Burr, at the M. E. Parsonage. They will reside in Wilmington.

Master Carleton MacSorley, of Wilmington, is spending some time with his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hodgson and family.

Albert Watts and family, of Cecilton, Md., returned home Tuesday after spending several days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Shockley and family.

John Carpenter and wife, of near Middletown, spent Tuesday at the home of W. N. Watts.

Miss Anna G. VanDyke returned home Monday after spending a month with her brothers in Atlantic City.

Harry Stevens and wife, of Clayton; Miss Hilda Stevens, of Delaware College, and Mrs. Sallie Raisson, of Still Pond, Md., spent the holiday with John Lattomus and wife.

Martin Lee, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with relatives here.

Misses Priscilla Sansworth and Margaret Hurlock, of Wilmington, returned home after a pleasant visit with Miss Leilah Money.

Miss Muriel Beauchamp, of Perryville, Md., spent the weekend with Mrs. W. H. Reynolds.

Mr. R. Kemp Donovan and bride, were married in Saltville, Va., December 29th. On their wedding tour they visited Delaware, and were guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Bert Donovan on New Years'. Mr. and Mrs. Donovan will be at home after January 15th, at High Point, Carolina.

Joseph Jones and family, of Newark, moved to town this week.

Misses Marion and Helen Reynolds gave a card party Monday night, at their home on Commerce street.

Mrs. John Boyce, of Stanton Island, N. Y., visited her sister Mrs. Henry Austin, from Tuesday unitil Saturday.

Mrs. John Isaacs, of Warwick, who was taken seriously ill in the bank at Middletown, is now at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Austin.

Misses Marion Reynolds and Mary Staats attended the banquet given by the Delaware Club, of Wilmington, last Friday night.

ODESSA

Miss Emily Webb spent several days of last week with her cousin, Miss Margaret Ginn, near St. Georges.

Edward Rose and Crosby M. Black were visitors in town on Saturday, from Chester.

Miss Dorothy Newton and brother, Warren, of near Bridgeville, Del., have been guests of Miss Alice Brown.

Miss Blanche Wiest has returned to West Chester Normal School, after spending the holidays with her parents.

Miss Marjorie Eaton, of Port Penn, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Harrison Vandegrift

Epworth League Devotional service on Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock, topic, "The Beatitude of the Bringer of Good News, leader, Mrs. Frank Davis. All are invited to be present.

Mrs. Lillian Craig and Miss Mary Craig spent Monday in Wilmington.

Miss Mary Lightcap, Mrs. Harry Lightcap and son were Wilmington visitors on Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Webb and children, of Williamsport, visited her sister, Mrs. William Craig, this week.

Miss Viola Smith left on Monday to resume her studies at The Women's College, Newark.

Miss Helen Manlove has been entertaining Miss Ruth Robinson, of Baltimore, and Miss Lillian Ginn, of Townsend.

Miss Emma Eccles and mother were recent guests of relatives in Wilmington.

I. E. Nibbet, of Rehoboth, was an over Sunday guest with Alvin Rose.

Joseph Golf, of Bear Station, was the guest of Delaware Lightcap on Sunday.

Miss Mary Ledman, of Bridgeville, Del., was a guest of Miss Viola Smith on Sunday.

Mrs. M. M. Davis was a visitor in Wilmington on Sunday.

Miss Louise McCoy is visiting relatives at Cambridge, Md.

Joseph Rhodes, of Newark, spent last week with his grandmother, Mrs. Annie Rhodes.

Charles Bush and wife, of Wilmington, visited G. L. Townsend and family over Sunday.

Jack McCoy visited his aunt in Philadelphia last week.

Sales to Take Place

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by William J. Ginn, on the "D. W. Corbit farm," on road from Stump Corner to Stay's Landing. D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20th—Public sale of stock and farming implements by J. Walter Moore, of near St. Georges. D. P. Hutchison auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Frank R. Pool, at McDonough. D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by Benjamin Boyles on the "Harry Perkins' farm", on Mill Lane, between Shallcross and Voshell mills, about three miles north of Middletown. D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7th, 1916.—Public sale of horses, cows and mules, by George W. Hurd, on the Vance's Neck road, two miles east of McDonough.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by William H. Dickinson, on the Houston farm, 1 mile west of Mt. Pleasant. Eugene Racine, Auc.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23d, 1916.—Public Sale of Stock, farming implements, etc., by Harvey K. Smith, on the "Parvis Farm", on the road leading from Jamison's Corner to St. Georges. D. P. Hutchison, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1915.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by James Sartin, at his residence about two miles from Summit Bridge, on road leading to Chesapeake City, Md. Eugene Racine, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, household goods, &c., by John C. David, on the "J. H. David farm," two miles south of Taylor's Bridge. D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by Bayard Jordan, on the "Janvier Farm," on road from Summit Bridge to Glasgow. Eugene Racine, auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by Herbert M. Price, on road from Summit Bridge to Glasgow.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by J. W. Parris, about three miles south of Chesapeake City, Md., and on road between Cayots Corner and St. Augustine. Frank Blackburn, auc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, &c., by Wm. J. Crompton on the "R. T. Cann Home Farm," on the road from Summit Bridge to Kirkwood. D. P. Hutchison, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1916.—Public sale of stock, farm implements, &c., by W. T. Sartin, at Summit Bridge. Eugene Racine, auctioneer.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, January 9, 1916.

10.30 A. M. Public Worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

5.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor Service. Topic, "Why Join the Church?" Eph. 3:8 21.

7.30 P. M. Evening service, with sermon.

The World's Week of Prayer services have been well attended.

The Annual Collection for the Board of Ministerial Relief, will be taken on next Sunday.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and Dearborns. J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE—Fresh and Salt Fish at all times. W. C. JONES.

FOR SALE—The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal W. C. JONES.

LOST.—Dead Latch key, finder will please return to Transcript Office.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

J. H. Emerson agent for the Model T Evans Combination Vacuum Sweeper.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash prices paid for horse and cow hides. W. C. JONES.

After October first the hours for the Middletown Public Library will be:—Tuesday, 3.30 to 5 P. M.; Friday, 7 to 8.30 P. M.; Saturday, 3 to 5 P. M. The Library will be open on Tuesday evenings for school children exclusively.

Best wheat makes best flour; best flour makes best Bread. Use "White Rose" flour and be convinced. Sold by all leadiug grocerymen and manufactured by SHALLCROSS & KLOTZBEECHER.

NOTICE

Having removed and overhauled the old Shallcross Mill, near McDonough, we are in a positon to do all kinds of milling work, Satisfaction guaranteed. Come and give us a trial and be convinced that you can get the best flour and finest meal and ground feed at Shallcross Mills. Thanking you for past favors and trusting that we may have a continuance of the same,

We beg to remain,

Yours respt.,

Shallcross & Klotzbeecher

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

NEW CASTLE CO. NATIONAL BANK OF ODESSA

Odessa, Del., Jan. 5, 1916

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF (3 1-2) PER CENT. clear of Taxes, payable to the Stockholders on and after January 12 1916. JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN

Middletown, Del., Dec, 24, 1915

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF (3 1-2) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on and after January 1, 1916.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, Cashier.

Farms for Sale!

450 acres	$22,000 00
350 acres	20,000 00
311 acres	18,500 00
165 acres	15,000 00
387 acres	15,000 00
291 acres	12,000 00
172 acres	10,000 00
41 acres	7,200 00
120 acres	6,000 00
80 acres	4,000 00
16 acres	850 00
100 acres	7,300 00
165 acres	14,000 00
200 acres	11,500 00
110 acres	9,500 00
110 acres	5,750 00
300 acres	16,000 00
123 acres	10,000 00
132 acres	6,500 00

Also several Town Properties.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

Phone 170. Real Estate Agent.
North Broad St. Middletown, Del.

January Clean-up Sale

25%, ¼ Off

Heavy Suits, Overcoats and Odd Trousers; Big Stock; Every Size for Men and Boys.

$10 now	$ 7.50
12 now	9.00
15 now	11.25
20 now	15.00
25 now	18.75
30 now	22.50

Come at Once and Get the Best While We Have Plenty of Them.

Bargains in Hats
Bargains in Shoes
Bargains in Shirts
Bargains in Underwear

And Everything Else Men and Boys Wear.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

Progress

Greater Delmarvia

Delmarvia Advancement Co.
(Incorporated)
141 duPont Building, Wilmington, Del.
VICTOR TORBERT, Pres., Gen. Mgr.

Publishing	New York
Advertising	Philadelphia
	Wilmington
Photographing	Baltimore
Real Estate	Washington

An Association of newspapers, capitalists, manufacturers, bankers, professional men and progressive citizens, co-operating in the general advancement and progress of the Delmarvia Peninsula and the preservation of its notable history as early America.

Historical and art publications, portraying its attractions and advantages, are now in preparation for Cecil and Kent Counties, Maryland, and New Castle County, Delaware. The plan will in turn be carried out in all the counties of Delmarvia—one of the most inviting Peninsulas and sections of the world.

Delmarvians Strive for Greater Delmarvia

IF YOU STAND FOR PROGRESS AT HOME, Correspond With Us.

Owen T. Chance

Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.

PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

Shoe Reparing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

CLEARANCE SALE

Mens Overcoats and Suits

$18.00 Overcoats, full Satin lined, the equal of any selling for $25.00 - $13.50

$15.00 Overcoats, Satin Yoke, Satin Sleeve Lining the equal to any selling for $18.00--11.50

$10.00 Overcoats, all Wool, full Mohair lined the equal of any selling at $12.50 - $7.50

All $15.00 Suits now - $11.50

All $10.00 Suits now - - $7.50

J. B. MESSICK
Middletown, - Delaware

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
Sixth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.
Capital, $600,000. Surplus, $700,000.

Our Trust Certificates of Deposit are an Excellent Investment—as good as Paid-up Life Insurance Policies. They are issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500 and $1,000 and bear 4 per cent. interest. These Certificates have Coupons attached, representing the interest, which can be cut off every six months, and on presentation will be paid by the Company.

Officers:

Benj. Nields, Pres. A. Scott Townsend, Vice-Pres.
John S. Rossell, Vice-Pres. Harry J. Ellison, Secy.
Levi L. Maloney, Treasurer.

Valuable Stock Farm for Sale Cheap

375 Acres, on road from Mc Donough to Port Penn. This farm has splendid dwelling in excellent condition, and large outbuildings in excellent repair. This farm will keep 100 head of Cattle and as many sheep. One of the best grass farms in the county, and grows fine crops of wheat and corn. It has 20 acres of meadow land, if trucked properly will pay for the farm in 6 years. The price is only $15,000 just $40 per acre with fine roads to railroad, Middletown or Wilmington. Only one person can buy this great bargain, so get busy and see me quick.

E. H. Beck
Middletown, - Delaware.

$25 in CASH PREMIUMS

To Be Given Away During Our Sale

Beginning January 17th, 1916

And Ending FEB. 29

We will give on each purchase of One Dollar a Cash Premium of 5c.

On February 29th, the person bringing in card showing the largest amount purchased during the sale, will get the $5.00 premium; the next 5 largest amounts get $1.00 each. Our pink Coupons, 3 per cent. value given on all sales of less than one dollar.

Cash Premiums or Coupons

given on all sales, in any department of the store, except on Sugar, which is an advertising feature, and will be sold at cost.

We will first ask you to look through our Grocery Dept. See if we can interest you in this line at cut prices.

Shoes and Rubbers for Men, Women and Children

After 20 years experience in the Shoe Business, I closed out my Shoe stock and opened up the Grocery Dept. over two years ago. Last year I decided to put in a new stock of Shoes, and invite your inspection. All New Stock, each pair guaranteed, according to price, and to advertise this Dept. and get back our old customers, and new ones as well we will allow 10 per cent. off on all shoes sold during the Sale Days.

Clean-up-Sale

of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Knit Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, House Dresses, Waists, Dress Skirts, Childrens' Dresses, Muslin Underwear, etc. marked down below cost.

Blankets, Comfortables, Sheets & Pillow Cases

$2.50 Fleece-down Blankets, **$2.15** made to give appearance of Wool, white with pink and blue borders, size 66x80.

Special Bargains in Childrens Umbrellas

New Idea Patterns, the only Pattern sold at 10c having seams allowed.

PETERSON'S Department Store

Middletown, - - - Delaware

WHEN THE WAITER BRINGS

in your order, and puts it upon the table, are you sure it will please you; will the food be good and cooked to your liking? We need not ask this question if you patronize our restaurant for our patrons tell us we give the best meals in town. Come in and prove this to be true.

THE WHITE CAFE
MIDDLETOWN, - DEL.

ESTATE OF MARGARET S. JOHNson, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Margaret S. Johnson, late of Blackbird Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Harry S. Woodkeeper on the 23rd day of November A. D. 1915, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the 23d day of November A. D. 1916, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address Martin B. Burris, Esq., Attorney-at-Law Middletown, Del.
HARRY S. WOODKEEPER, Administrator.

For——
NEAT and BEST
JOB WORK
Apply to This Office

The Transcript $1.00

OUR GOOD GOODS ARE GOING FAST READ WHY

OUR STYLISH GOOD GOODS ARE GOING FAST BECAUSE YOU KNOW THAT THEY ARE GOOD AND BECAUSE YOU KNOW THAT WHEN WE SAY WE "REDUCE PRICES" WE CUT THE PRICE LOWER FROM AN ALREADY LOW PRICE.

WE DO NOT MARK GOODS UP JUST TO MARK THEM DOWN. WE BELIEVE IN TELLING "THE TRUTH. THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH" IN OUR STORE.

OUR PRICES ARE REDUCED LOWER. COME IN AND BUY WHAT YOU NEED. IT WILL PAY YOU BIG.

J. B. Messick
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

The Transcript, $1.00